

SHERBORN LIBRARY



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Volume 4

Sherborn Historic Resource Survey
113 S. Main St. (#138) - 8 Zions Ln. (175A)
Burial Grounds, Structures & Monuments

Sherborn Shelf :
Historical Properties

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

Address 113 South Main Street

Historic Name Ware Tavern

Original residence/tavern

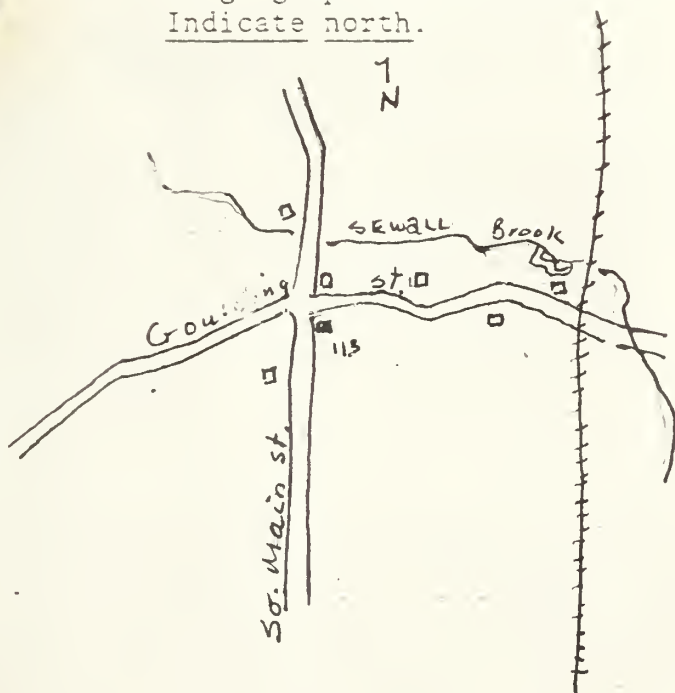
Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization Daniel Sortwell

Public

Original owner Benjamin Ware

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1780

Source Susan Ware's genealogical work
Style elements of Georgian and Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) main block enlarged c.1840, ell moved to 100

Main before 1875, current ell added in 1981

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2.60 acres

Setting adjacent to heavily travelled

So. Main St. (Rte. 2) grounds are well maintained.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

*This structure was enlarged c. 1840. At that time the eastern section and the pedimented attic were added. The attic windows feature 12/12 lights. In the center of the roof is a massive brick chimney.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Several late 18th and early 19th century Sherborn structures housed taverns or "halfway houses" which contained special use rooms such as ball-rooms and stores. (e.g. The Tucker Tavern, 20 Prospect St. in North Sherborn and The Paul Tavern, 41 North Main St., near the Town Center). The oldest portion of the Ware Tavern (c.1780) rests on a granite block foundation and is the section closest to the street. The eastern half of the building rests on a brick basement. The main facade faces south and is 5 bays wide. Its main entrance may be a Colonial Revival replacement. Its front door is flanked by tapered Doric pilasters which are surmounted by a dentillated cornice. *

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Just as the Stannocks in Southwest Sherborn is traditionally associated with the Fiske family, the area around the intersection of Goulding and So. Main Streets has historical associations with Sherborn's Ware family. As early as 1710 Capt. Joseph Ware had a grist mill on Sewell's Brook, opposite 43 Goulding St. (the old Ware homestead). He bought the Sewell-Ware House (100 So. Main St.) in 1734. His grandson, Benjamin Ware, built the oldest portion of 113 So. Main St. about 1780. He married Mehitabel Leland in 1778. Their son, Eleazer, established a tavern in this residence which had a ball-room on the second floor. By the 1830's Ware's Tavern or "halfway" house was one of at least three places of lodging in town. While the first Meeting House was being built in 1830 this tavern's ballroom served as the town's meeting room. In 1830 Brayton Bullard Sr. purchased this property. At some point in the mid 19th c. Bullard's son sold this house's ell to John Goulding and it was moved across the street to the north (109 So. Main St.). By 1889 John Jackson owned this property. Around 1900 he and several of his neighbors raked and sold cranberries which grew in nearby bogs. For many years Mr. Jackson and his wife operated a small variety shop on the site of the present Chevron Station (So. Main St., north of the Pilgrim Church). It was called The Cash Store and later Jackson's Store.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Susan Ware's Genealogical Work - 1981

Margaret Dowse Buntin's File

Anne C. Shaughnessy - The History of Sherborn and A Guide to Sherborn

Maps of 1788, 1857, 1875 and 1889

Assessors Records - 1798



Above: Detail of southerly entrance

Below: View of Ware Tavern from South Main St.





Area	Form, no.
	139

Sherborn

Address 137 South Main Street

Historic Name Charles Holbrook House

Original residence

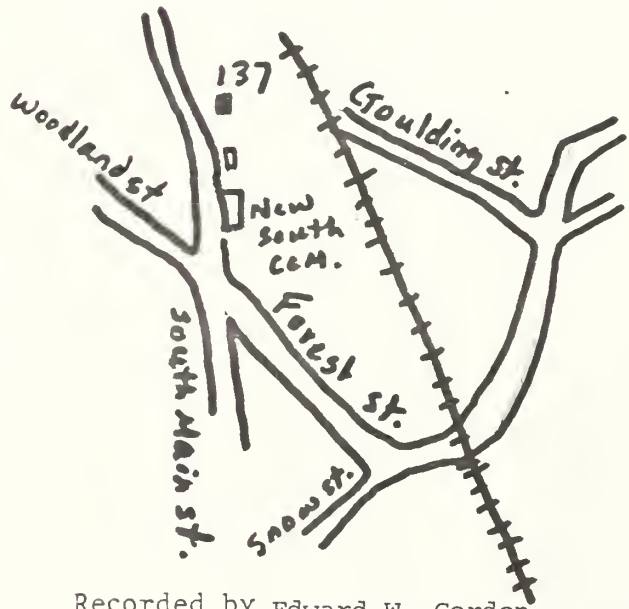
Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
☐ Private organization
J. Malcolm Gillis
☐ Public

Original owner Charles Holbrook

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1870-1875

Source visual, Margaret Dowse B.'s

Style Second Empire or Mansard style

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric clapboard, slate roof

Outbuildings barn/garage

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 6.20

Setting situated on a knoll--mature trees, manicured shrubs, a broad front lawn, and a semi-circular drive form a dramatic setting

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house is the finest Second Empire or Mansard style house in Sherborn. Although little more than a cottage in terms of scale, certain high style elements lend a mansion like quality to the house--e.g. bracketed porches, polygonal bay, ornate dormer enframements, and a slate single covered mansard roof. Of interest is the original multi-paneled front door and granite steps.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

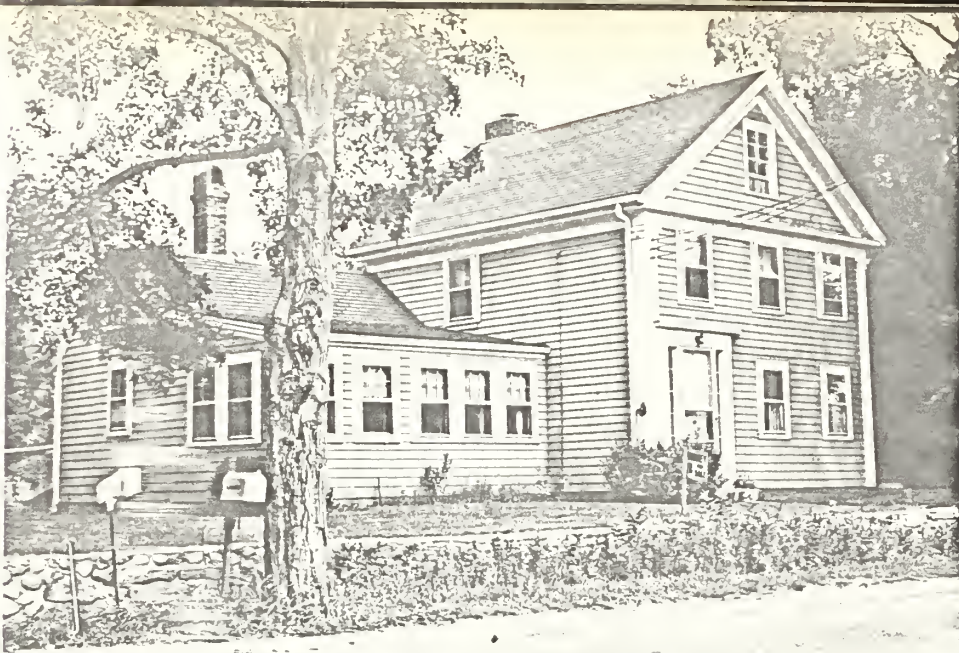
This house was built c. 1870-1875 for Charles Holbrook, one of the sons of Jonathan Holbrook, the cider maker. Holbrook's cider mill was located in South Sherborn on Forest Street. It operated from 1853 until 1897 and was known as the "world's largest cider mill." It was, at any rate, the largest cider mill in the United States. The prosperity of their enterprise is reflected in the exterior and interior finishes on their house--it has built in tapestry and superb wood work throughout. Charles's brother John built an even more elaborate house at 44 North Main Street (still extant). It is interesting to note that #5 Washington Street was almost a carbon copy of 137 South Main Street until a fire destroyed its Mansard roof in the 1940's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of 1875&1889.

Anne C. Shaugnessy-A Guide to Sherborn
-History of Sherborn

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

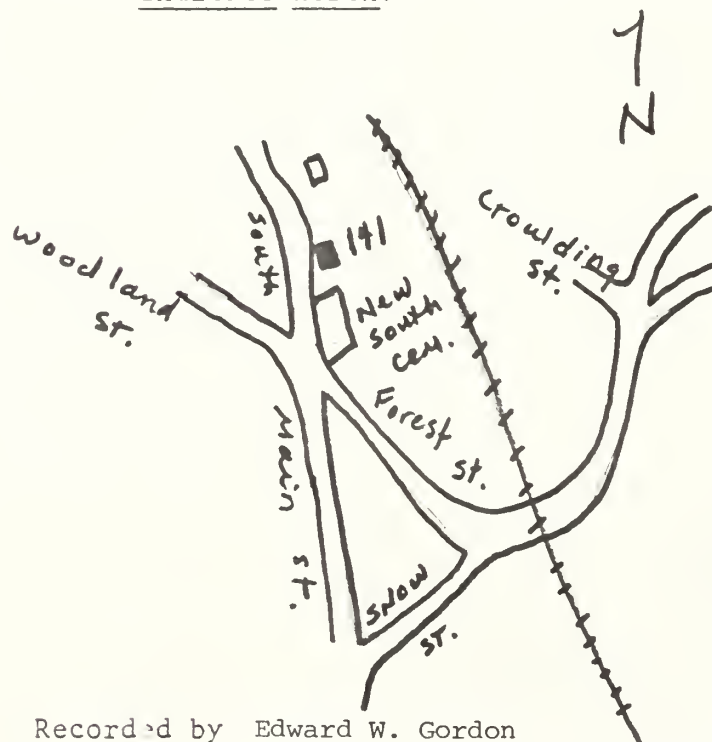


Area	Form no.
	140

Sherborn
 Address 141 South Main Street
 Historic Name Larkin-Campbell House
 Original residence
 Present residence
 Ownership: ☒ Private individual
 Private organization
 Elmer Nordfeldt
 Public
 Original owner Larkin family

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1840
 Source "Rowena Butler's Reminiscences"
 Style Greek Revival
 Architect _____
 Exterior wall fabric SHINGLE
 Outbuildings garage
 Major alterations (with dates) c. 1890's
or early 1900's north wing.
 Moved _____ Date _____
 Approx. acreage less than one acre
 Setting adjacent to New South Cemetery on
east side of South Main Street

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon
 Organization Sherborn Historical Society
 Date July, 1981

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

If one style and plan of residence is said to predominate on Main Street, Sherborn (both North and South), it would be the Greek Revival, side hall, temple form house. 141 South Main Street is a solid example of this popular mid 19th century housing formula. Its 3 bay main facade features a front door with narrow sidelights and a heavy classical enframing. Defining its edges are wide Doric corner boards. It is surmounted by a pedimented attic. A 1 1/2 story north wing was probably added around the turn of the century.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built c. 1840 for the Larkin family. By the 1870's Milo R. Campbell owned this house. His store for farm machinery was moved here when he sold a large house across the street to a Mr. McCarthy. Mrs. Larkin sold bread in this house during the 1850s and 1860s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- "Rowena Butler's Reminiscences" (unpublished)
- Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
- Anne C. Shaugnessy-A Guide to Sherborn
- 1875 map
- 1889 map



Area	Form no.
	141

Sherborn

Address 156 South Main Street

Historic Name possibly James Holbrook's
blacksmith shop

Original possibly a blacksmith shop

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
☐ Private organization

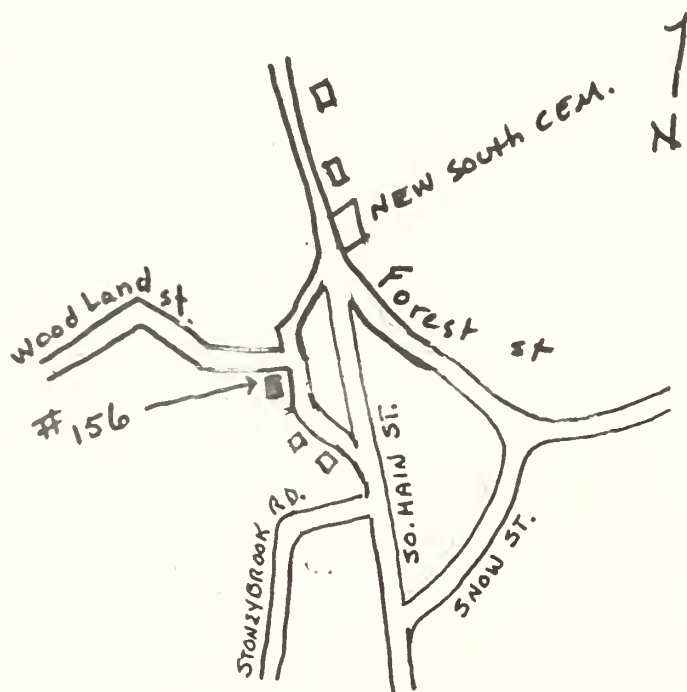
Mrs. P. J. Ham

Public

Original owner James Holbrook

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1785

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin's

Style cape

Architect

Exterior wall fabric wood shingles

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) small c. 17

blacksmith shop supposedly enlarged to cap

c. 1820's. It has been "Colonialized" with

the last 50 years.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting situated near intersection of

Woodland Street and South Main Street

key north-south, east-west crossroads.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This simple 1 1/2 story cape has been greatly remodeled. Its clapboards are hidden beneath wood cut shingles. Its steeply pitched roof's dormers were probably added in the early 19th century. Its 3 bay main facade exhibits a replacement "Colonial" door constructed of verticle planks. Narrow side lights flank the front door. A generously proportioned chimney projects from the roof's center. This house is said to have been remodeled and enlarged from a small 1780's blacksmith shop to a cape in c. 1820. If this is the case, #156 South Main Street is one of the oldest capes in Sherborn.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Part of this residence may have been constructed to serve as a blacksmith shop. c. 1785 by James Holbrook. It was apparently converted to a residence c. 1820. By the late 19th century an Elnathan Hammond owned this property. Martin Nelson, a Swedis immigrant, lived here from 1900-1945. He had a successful farm and had one of the last "farm horses" in town.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
Anne C. Shaugnessy-A Guide to Sherborn
map of 1788
map of 1875
map of 1889
1798 assessors list



Area

Form no.

142

Sherborn

Address 163 South Main Street

Historic Name Webster Daniels House

Original residence

Present residence/Williams Perennial Gardens

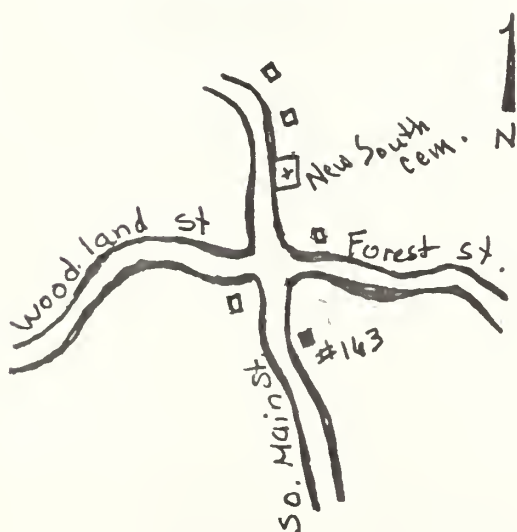
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization William and Charlene Williams

Public

Original owner Webster Daniels

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1880

Source Sherborn maps of 1875 and 1880

Style late 19th c. frame vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings greenhouse, barn

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5.20

Setting located south of intersection of Woodland, South Main and Forest Streets.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

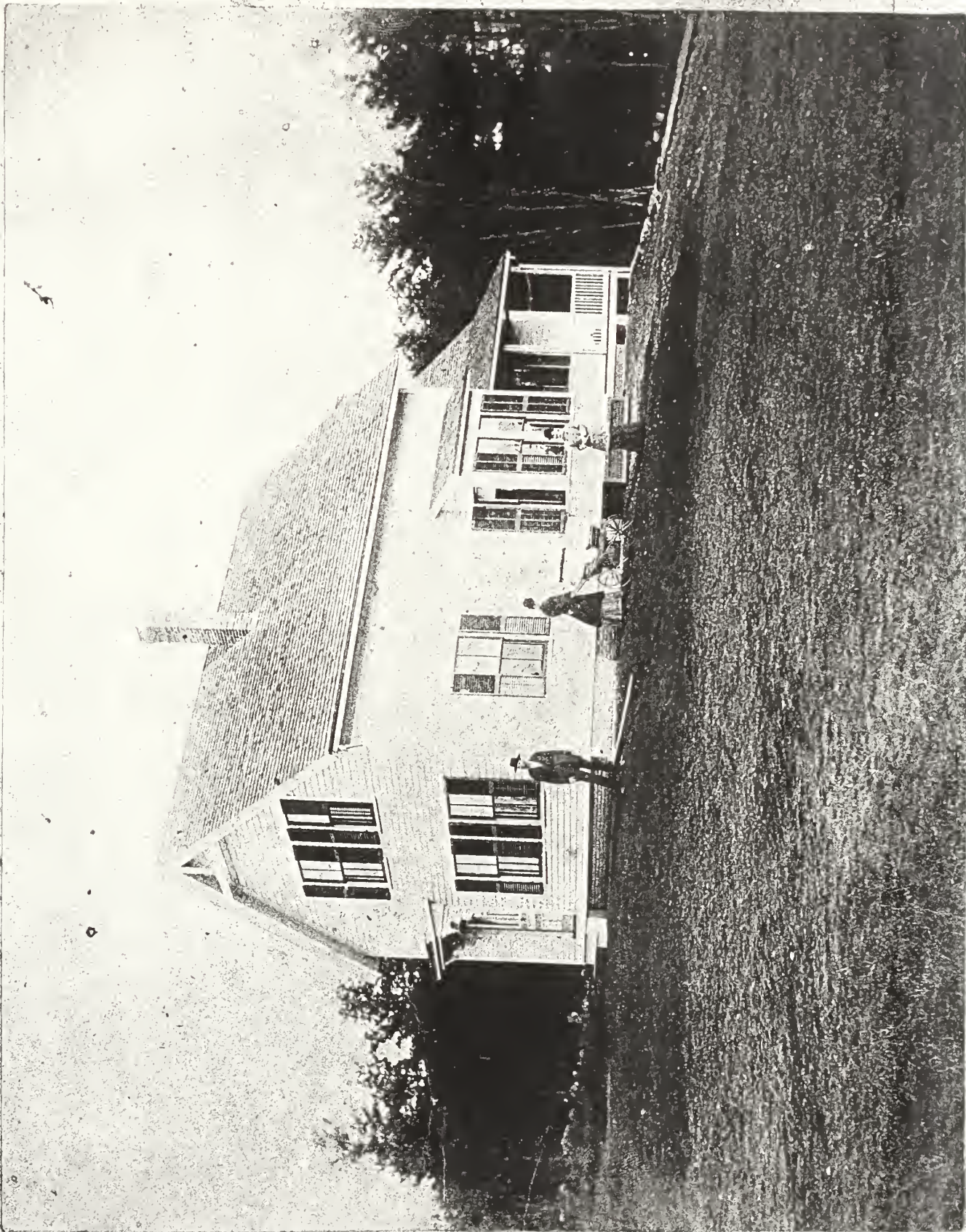
Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

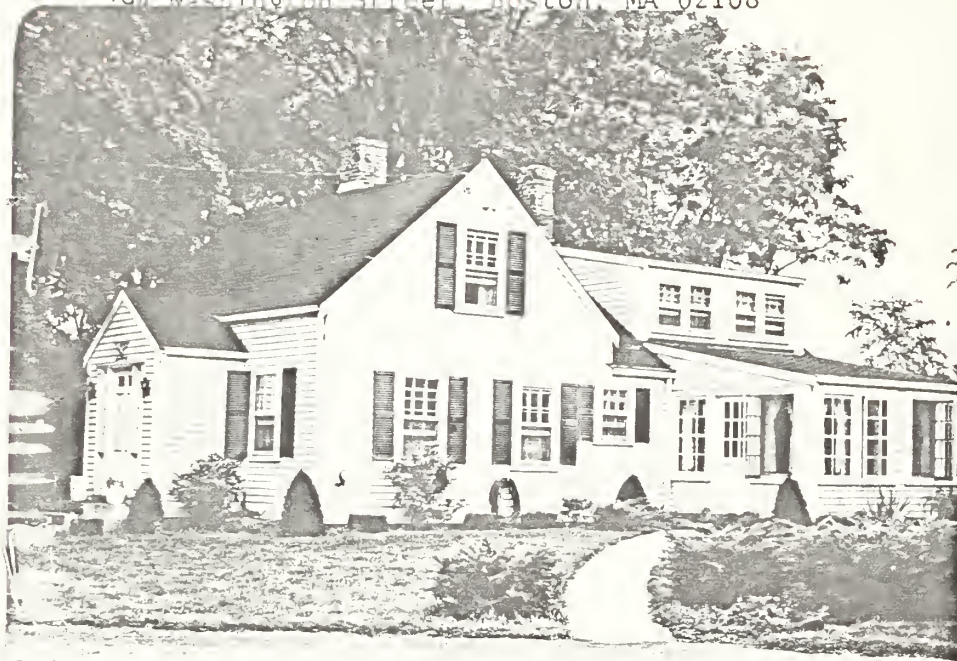
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94.11.22

103 SOUTH MAIN 1881



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

s 220 South Main Street

ic Name Joshua Leland House

Original residence

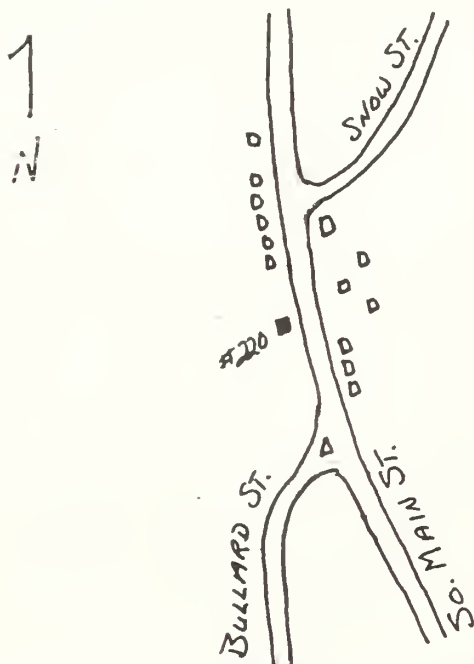
resent residence

Ship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization Jon and
Monica Sellev

Public

Original owner Joshua Leland

Draw map showing property's
location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1800

Source owner and M. D. Buntin's fi

Style Cape (in its original form)

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barn

Major alterations (with dates) covered
front entrance c. 1945, house en-
larged in late 1960's, 1970's

Moved Date

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting located close to road, field
and lowlands to the west, several
foundations of earlier struct
located on this property

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - Jul 7 1981

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Greatly enlarged in recent years this house was originally a 1½ story Cape, (center hall plan, one room deep). A covered entrance porch which projects from the main facade was added c. 1945. Its interior boasts country Federal mantelpiece and panelling.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

"This house stands upon land which belonged to Henry Leland and near the place where he first dwelt in Sherborn, Ma. and where he died." (Leland Magazine). Henry Leland was born in England in 1625, settled in Sherborn c. 1654 with his wife Margaret Badcock, and died here in 1680.

Henry's son, Hopestill, inherited this property upon the deaths of his mother and brother in 1703, and from him it passed to his son, Joshua, who married Ruth Morse, granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Morse (46 Forest St.) and daughter of James Morse (266 Western Ave.) Joshua and Ruth are said to have built a saltbox close to the road just south of this house in the 1730's which was dismantled and moved to Boxford or Boxborough in 1945. Their son, Col. Joshua Leland, Born 1741, built on the site of 2 Snow St., a short distance to the north, and their other son, Joseph, born 1744, inherited the saltbox.

The house which stands at 220 South Main Street today was built c. 1800 by Joseph's son, Joshua Leland, born 1777, while the saltbox went to Joshua's son, Jedediah P. Leland b. 1806 and finally to his son, Jason, b. 1840, who was apparently the last Leland to live there.

The present house at 220 South Main Street was owned by a Mrs. Badger in the late 19th c. It was part of a working farm until the Depression and once encompassed many acres. The barn burned and the house itself was a shell in 1967. It has been greatly enlarged and modified in recent years.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
on Sellew., owner's information
Anne C. Shaughnessy - History of Sherborn
of 1788, 1875 and 1889
Joseph Blanchard's reminiscences

141



Sherborn

Address 258 South Main Street

Historic Name Henry Death House

Original residence
residence

Present

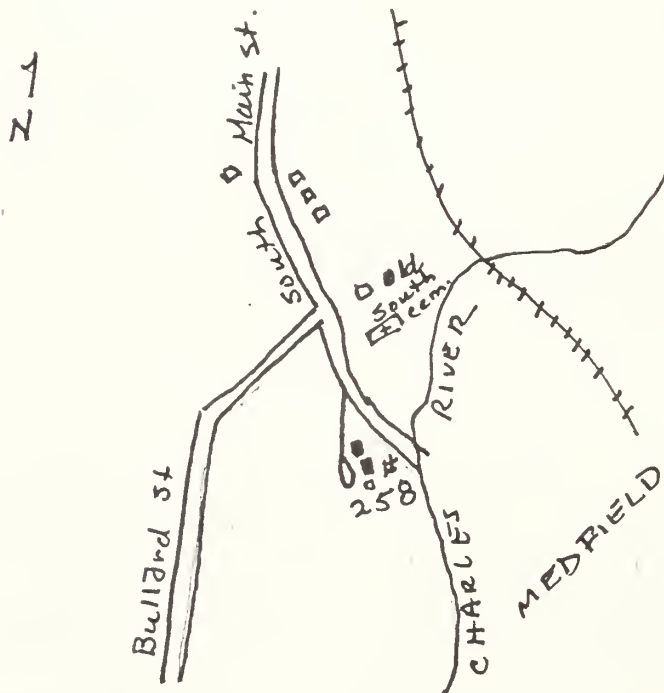
Ownership: ☐ Private individual
☒ Private organization
David Forbes.

Public

Original owner Henry Death

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1775-6

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin
researchStyle late 18th & early 20th C.
framed vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barns, cottage

Major alterations (with dates) enlarge
several times between 1775 and the
1920's.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 79.00

Setting located on rise with fine

view of the Charles River and
countryside which retains much of
its pre 20th c. rural charm. This
house's driveway once led to Deat
(Staple additional sheets here) bridge.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date August 1981

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

A portion of this rambling homestead dates to 1775-76. It is composed of a 2½ main block and long 2 story rear wing. Its main facade's fenestration has apparently been tampered with, with only the 2nd floor windows retaining the original size and enframements. This house possessed a handsome Greek Revival main entrance whose front door is flanked by narrow multipane sidelights and enhanced by simple moldings. Its interior was altered in 1920's to accommodate a resort for teachers.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The historical significance of the Henty Death House is threefold. First and foremost it occupies the site of the first Holbrook house in Sherborn. One parcel of the Holbrook Holdings was the only grant made directly to a Sherborn settler by the General Court. During the Indian Wars, this property had been spared destruction by fire, because Holbrook had generously shared the fruit of his orchard with the Indians.

Secondly it was for many years a Death or Dearth family homestead. The Deaths built the oldest portion of the present house during the Revolutionary War. Deaths had settled in Sherborn as early as the 1670's. The old Bridge over the Charles which linked Sherborn with Medfield was named for the Deaths (later changed to Dearth and one branch took the name Howe.)

Finally in 1925 this place was remodelled for the Teachers Federation whose members used it for a vacation resort and was widely known as Riverbank Lodge. It was reconverted to a private residence in 1940.

Note: Riverbank Lodge was the gift of Mable Davis of Washington D.C. It was established to serve as a place of recreation and rest for the "tired teachers of Massachusetts." Cora E. Bigelow of Boston's Somerset street public school was its first hostess. It had accommodations for 100 women. According to one news paper account "the lodge is a half mile from other dwellings with fruit trees in the rear and - stone wall-bordered fields skirted with maples stretching to the Charles River."

The large barn on the property was converted to an assembly hall to accommodate Teachers Federation meetings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

unlabeled newspaper clipping in The Sherborn Library file.
Margaret Dowse Buntin's research.

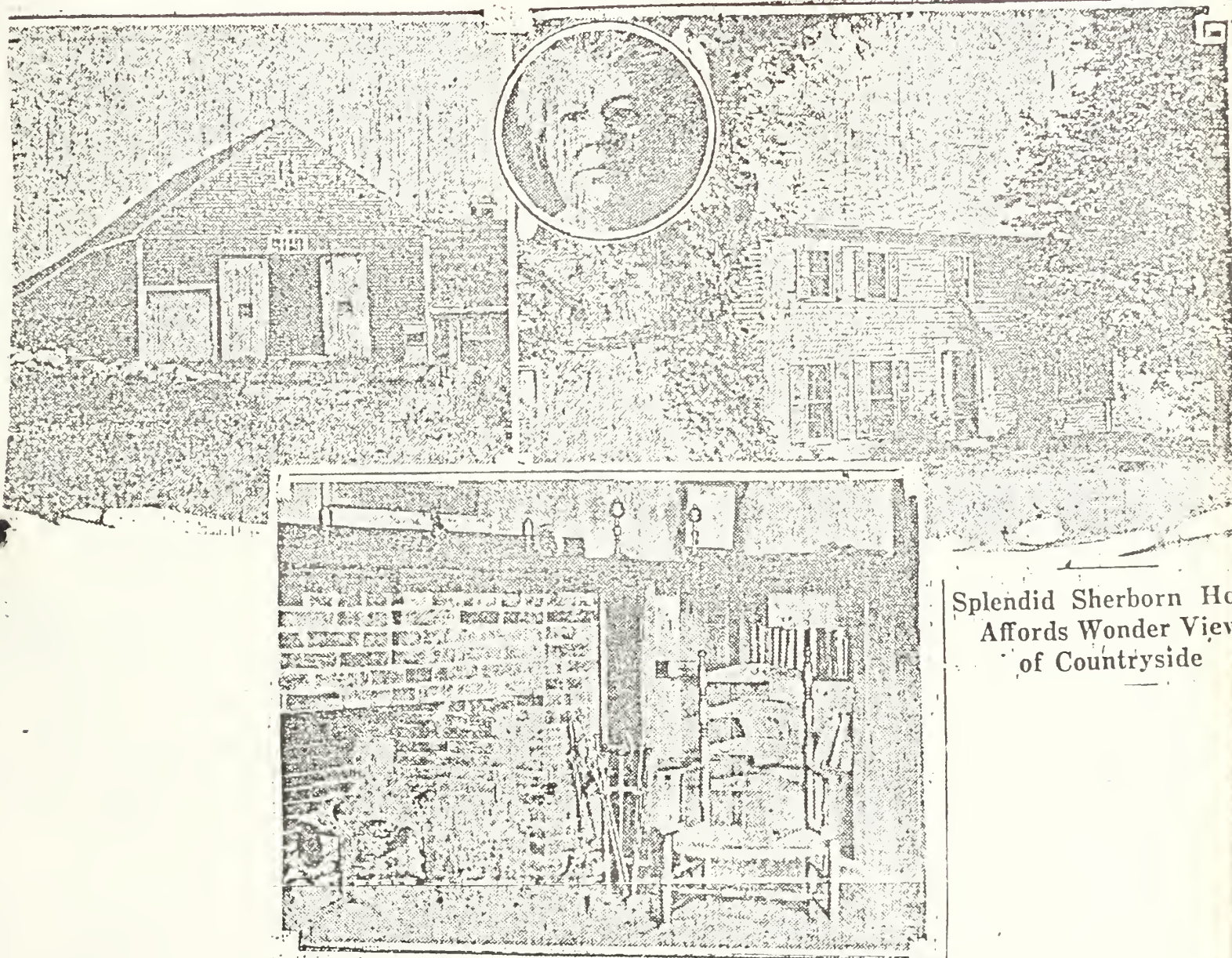
Anne C. Shaugnessy's A guide to Sherborn and The History of Sherborn.
maps of 1788, 1815, 1889.

Bay State Teachers Find Healthful Recreation at "Riverbank Lodge" in Beautiful Sherb



Riverbank Lodge 1925

Unlabeled newspaper clipping courtesy of the Sherborn
Library historical file.



Splendid Sherborn Ho
Affords Wonder View
of Countryside

The very epitome of antiques, a dwelling at Sherborn amid the woods and fields, in sight of the Charles, a century-old comfort-diffusing, eye-appealing mansion has been dropped as a gift into the lap of Bay State school teachers and hereafter will be the Mecca for tired teachers—and those seeking rest and solitude. Left to right: The old-time barn which later may also be turned into a shelter for visitors; Miss Cora F. Bigelow, Boston teacher, through whom the farm was offered to and accepted by the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation; the lodge; (lower) one of the interior fireplaces.

Riverbank Lodge 1925

Unlabeled newspaper clipping courtesy of The Sherborn Library historical file



145

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rest
ldingsTown SherbornAddress 5 Sparhawk RoadHistoric Name H.G.Vaughn houseUse: Original residencePresent residenceOwnership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization E. Willi
and Margot Housh

Public _____

Original owner Henry G. Vaughn

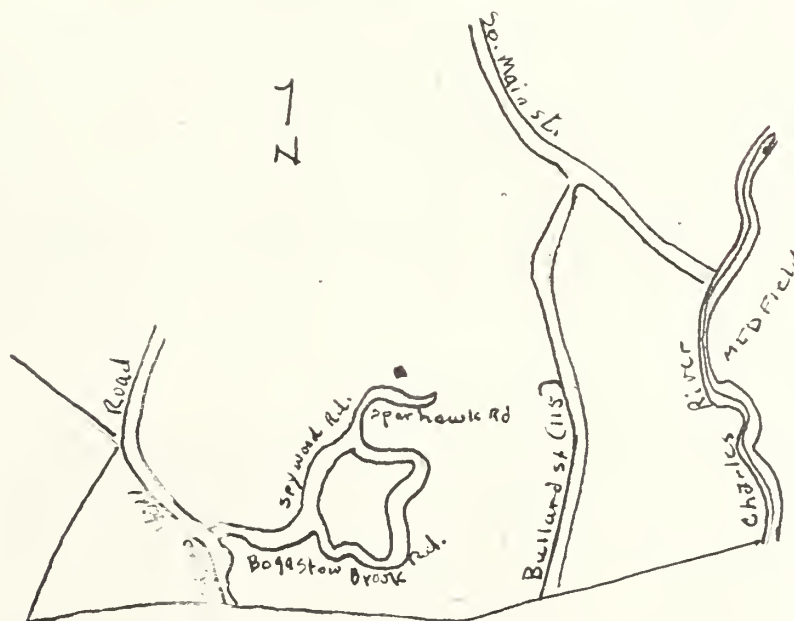
DESCRIPTION:

Date 1915Source architectural plans byLittle and Bro
Style Dutch Colonial RevivalArchitect Little and Brown of BostonExterior wall fabric stucco over mason

Outbuildings _____

Major alterations (with dates) _____

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 6.56Setting situated on rise, surrounded
by 1950's, 60's and 70's suburban
residencesRecorded by Edward W. GordonOrganization Sherborn Historical Comm.Date August 1981

**hibit Dutch streetscapes.

Architecturally, the Henry G. Vaughn House is unique not only to Sherborn but probably to the greater Boston area. Its picturesque Colonial Revival architecture is reminiscent of Hudson River Valley domestic architecture.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Early 20th century Boston area houses were usually designed in the American Colonial Revival, or more specifically, Georgian Revival style. The prototype for this house is said to be a residence of the Dutch Governor of Indonesia. It is located in southeast Sherborn on a rise, adjacent to Sparhawk Road (a winding road laid out in the 1950's.) Originally, a long road linked this house with Bullard St. (Route 115). Currently its lot is surrounded by suburban residences built in the late 1950's, 60's and 70's.

This structure is "L" shaped in plan. Its walls are formally finished on all sides and are covered with stucco. Its most distinctive features are its four Dutch gables. On its northern side is a courtyard, sheltered by the walls of the main block and wing.

Its main facade is the north wall of the main block. Its projecting 5 bay central pavillion, with its arcade, multipane windows and Dutch gable provide a picturesque backdrop for the "hidden" courtyard. The round arched arcade possesses five columns. The arcade's floor is composed of marble slabs. Opening on to the arcade is the main entrance. Its panelled Dutch door is surmounted by a fanlight. The fanlight's tracery consists of both swirling floral forms. The front door is flanked by pairs of windows whose round arches echo those of the arcade. Above the arcade are 5 multipane windows. A pair of narrow multipane windows appear in the center of the gable. The gable's curved and angular edges are encased in a copper border. The main facade's gable along with three others rises above a gable roof which is covered with red tiles.

Porches project from the east wall (an open porch whose flat roof is supported by Tuscan columns) and the south wall. The south wall's porch is one story high and is covered with glass. A second story sleeping porch is located at the western end of the main block. It is sheltered by a lattice-work wall.

A carriage house which features similar surface treatments is located on this property to the east. It has been converted to a private home and is owned by Joseph and Dee Meaney.

This structure's interior contains penelling, mantles and stairways which were formerly part of 18th and early 19th century New England homes. Particularly noteworthy are the murals of the reception room and dining room. Installed shortly after the house's completion the reception room murals are architectural, depicting ancient Roman ruins. The dining room's walls ex- **

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Interview with Mrs. Housh

Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians May 1973, vol.32, no.2
pp.147-163 (Arthur Little and the Colonial Revival)

Maps of 1788, 1857, 1875 and 1889

Anne C. Shaughnessy - History of Sherborn

Master Plan of Town of Sherborn, prepared by Shurcliff and Merrill, Planning Consultants, Dec.1, 1958

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

5 Sparhawk Road

Between 1900 and 1930 a number of country houses were built in southeast Sherborn for well-to-do Bostonians. Among the Boston architectural firms enlarging existing 18th century Sherborn houses and building stately new residences were Dwight, Chandler, Pray, Hubbard and White, William Aldrich and Little and Brown. Arthur Little (1852-1925) and Herbert W. C. Brown (1860-1946) were among the New England Colonial Revival style's pioneers and innovators. They provided the designs for the Henry G. Vaughn House which was completed in 1915. Henry G. Vaughn was a prominent Boston lawyer. His Sherborn estate encompassed land owned by Bricks in the 17th century and Hills, Manns and McIntires in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Vaughns resided here until 1946, when they sold the house to Dr. Ladd, a surgeon at Children's Hospital, Boston. The Houshes bought this house in 1971.

Henry Goodwin Vaughn was born Sept. 28, 1868 in Cambridge, Mass. He was the son of Benjamin and Anna Harriet (Goodwin) Vaughn. His ancestors were among the founders of Hallowell, Maine. He was educated at Cambridge's Miss Harriss' School and Noble's School (later The Noble and Greenough School). His Harvard degrees included an A.B. (1890), A.M. (1893), and an L.L.B.

He married Elizabeth Russell Tyson April 5, 1915 - the year of his Sherborn house's completion. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1893 and practiced in Boston. He was a member of the firm of Myers, Brooks and Vaughn. He was a representative from South Berwick and Berwick, Maine. In addition he was a vestryman at St. Paul's Church, now Cathedral, in Boston. His many club memberships included The National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, Masters of Foxhounds Association and was Honorary Master of the Hounds for the Norfolk Hunt in Dover. In 1938 he listed his hobbies as "yachting, shooting and riding to the hounds. He apparently lived in Sherborn only a few months of the year - he had a home at South Berwick, Maine. His law office was located at 53 State Street, Boston. He died in 1945 or 1946.

The architectural firm of Little and Brown was formed in 1879 and was located in the Mason Building at 70 Kilby Street, Boston. Best known for their work in domestic architecture, they designed North Shore country estates and Back Bay town houses, (e.g. 49 and 57 Bay State Road). Their outstanding achievement was the palatial home of Larz Anderson at 2118 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C. Herbert W. C. Brown took a personal interest in the remodeling of the first Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston.

Arthur Little played a key role in the rise of the Colonial Revival's popularity in New England during the 19th century. Born in Boston Nov. 29, 1852, his childhood home was a row house overlooking Boston's Public Garden. Educated at M.I.T. (1871-1875), he was a student of Peabody and Stearns (1877-1879). In 1878 he published Early New England Interiors, a book of drawings of 17th and 18th c. homes which sparked an interest in American Colonial and Federal styles at a time when Boston architects were still enthralled with the French Academic mode. Little was also interested in interior decoration. In 1882 and 1883 he is listed in the Boston City Directory as "Architect and Interior Decorator". Walter Sturgis Knight notes that "he never lost sight of interior space or overlooked the decorative

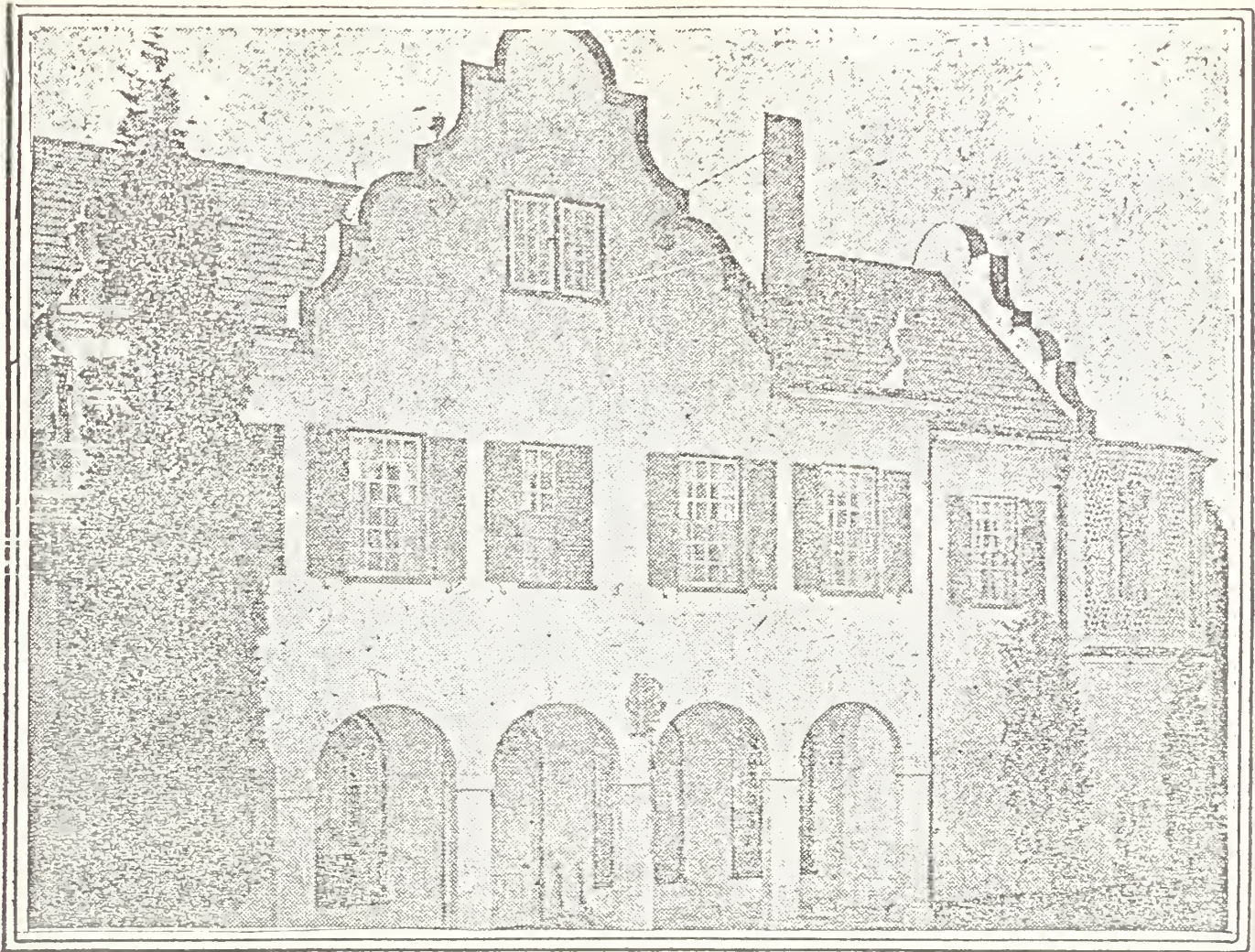
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE cont.

scheme to holding it together". The Vaughn House's melange of mantles, panelling and staircases, formerly located in 18th and early 19th c. houses, attest to the fact that Little, even at the end of his career, had not lost interest in "Colonial" interior details. Its picturesque Dutch Colonial exterior indicates a willingness on the part of the architects to stray from the "safe" academic formality of the Georgian Revival. Knight notes that "Little combined in his work many of the conventions of his day but he was rarely interested in the formal aspects of the Colonial Revival - his tastes were essentially decorative and picturesque."



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"Who's Who in New England" volume 3, 1938 compiled and edited by
A. N. Marquis. p. 1290



"Dutch Colonial House"

STANDING on rising land overlooking picturesque stretches of rolling country stands a Dutch Colonial house at Sherborne, Mass. This is the home of H. G. Vaughn, M. F. H. of the

Norfolk Hunt. In type it is picturesque, the white of the exterior blending with the green of the blinds and combining with the red roof in a most unusual combination of color.

Not only in exterior is it instructive to the house owner, but in the design of its many Dutch doors and windows.

The master's private room is at the right of the entrance here, a feature in the decorating with models of old ships placed to advantage around different parts of the library.

The breakfast room and sun parlor combined overlooks miles of unbroken country.

9 Apr. 1918

M. L. A.

H.G. Vaughn House 1915 Designed by Little and Brown
of Boston.

1918 newspaper clipping unlabeled from Sherborn Historical
Society collection.

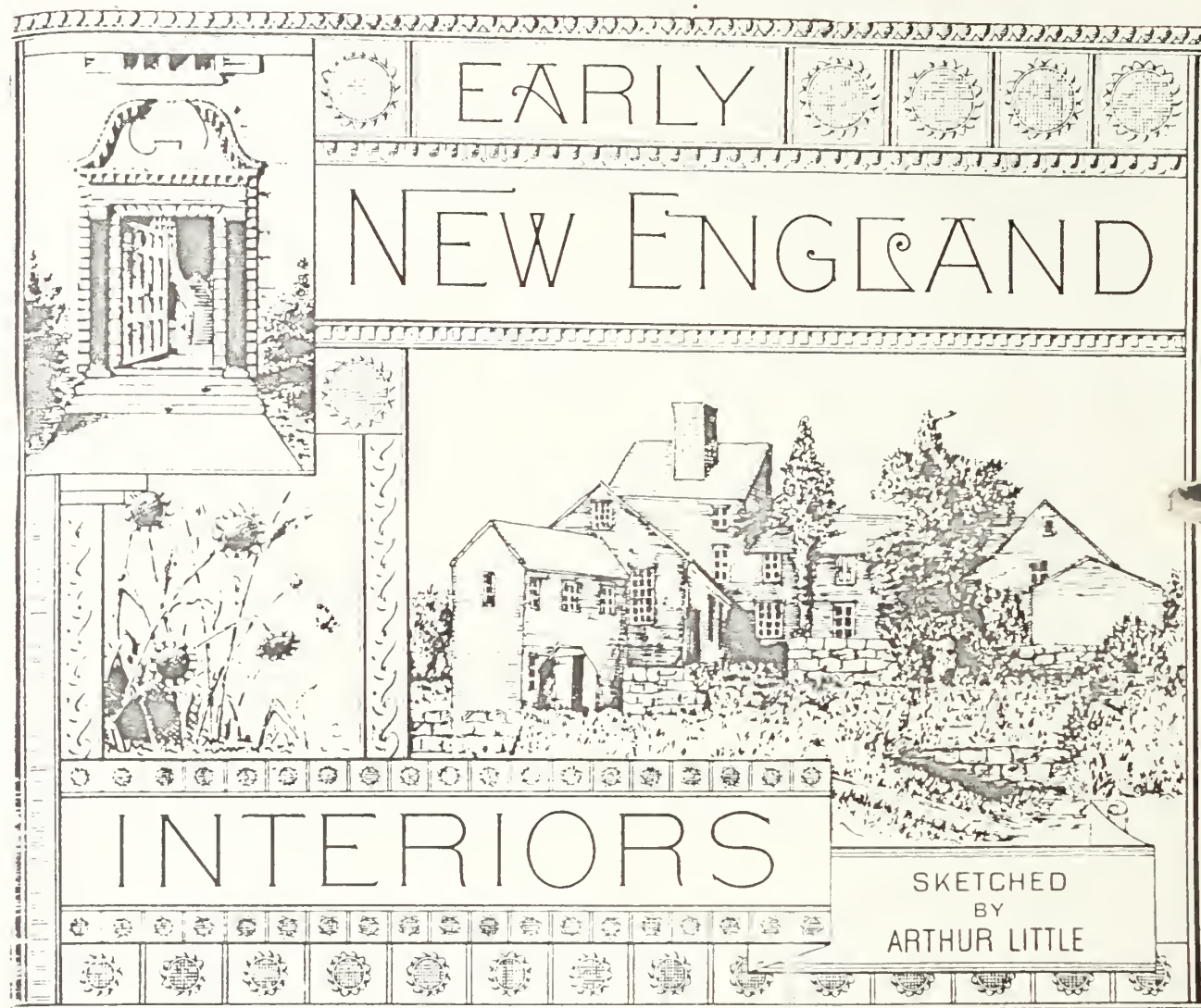


Fig. 1. Frontispiece, *Early New England Interiors*.

Arthur Little's Early New England Interiors published in 1878, was a landmark publication in the history of Colonial Revival architecture. The Vaughn House, with its 18th and early 19th century mantelpieces, molding, stairways, etc., reflects Little's life-long interest in Colonial interior architectural elements.



Area

Form no.

146

Sherborn

Address #5 Washington Street

Historic Name George Fleming House

Original residence

Present real estate offices

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

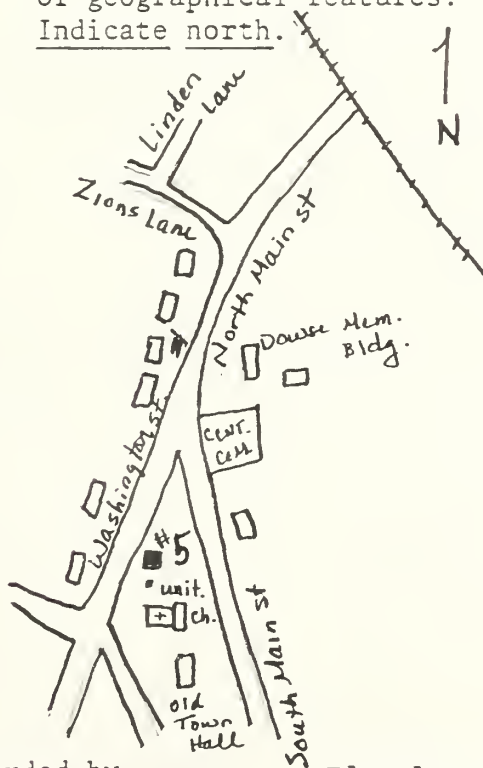
Homer Associates

Public

Original owner George Fleming

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1880

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin

Style originally Mansard

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Mansard

roof destroyed in fire in 1940's and gable

roof subsequently added

Moved Date

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting surrounded by architecturally and

historically significant buildings at key

intersection. Leland monument and Unitari

church are located to southwest.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This two story dwelling was originally crowned by a Mansard roof and was similar in appearance to #137 South Main Street. Essentially rectangular in plan, porches and bays project from its walls. Its main facade features a front porch and polygonal bay-- both exhibit Italianate brackets. Particularly elegant are the front and side porches' low railings with their turned balusters. A gable roof with wall dormers dates to the 1940's remodeling of this structure.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built c. 1880 by one of the willow working Flemings. During the late 19th century most of the Flemings lived and worked on Maple Street. For many years the northern portion of this property was adjacent to the Old Post Office building (located at the fork of the town's two major roads). #5 Washington Street's Mansard roof was destroyed in a 1940's fire. (see attached old photograph).

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
1875 and 1889 maps.



5 Washington St
presently Homer Associates Real Estate
late 19th photograph courtesy of the
Sherborn Historical Society.

Note: mansard roof which was destroyed
by fire in the 1940's.

5 Washington St.

146c



EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY PHOTOGRAPH OF GEORGE FLEMING HOUSE. COURTESY OF
MRS. JEAN HOMER, HOMER ASSOCIATES, REALTORS.



Area

Form no.

147

Sherborn

Address 8 Washington Street

Historic Name Col. Calvin Sanger House

Original residence

Present "

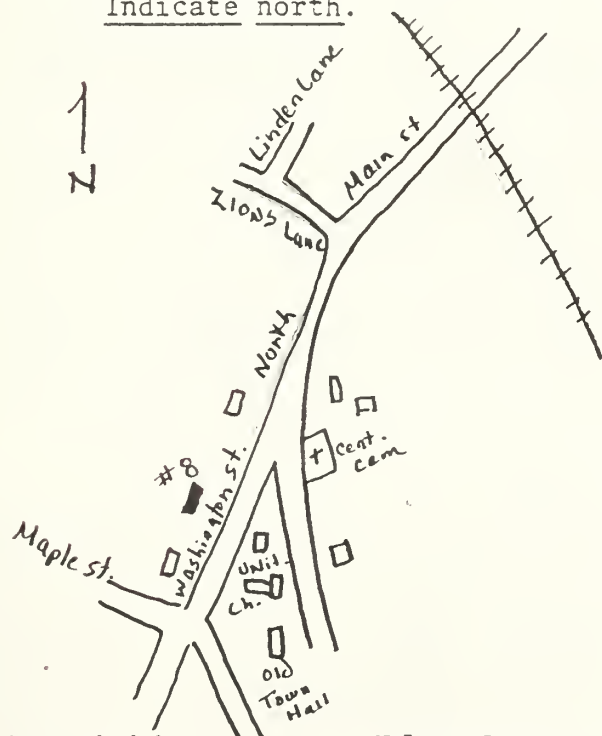
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization
Arthur Babson

Public

Original owner Col. Calvin Sanger

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1819

Source Morse "History of Sherborn"

Style Federal

Architect Capt. Ebenezer Mann

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings Barn & Garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Rear ells removed, polygonal side, w
bays added in late 19th century

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 11.00

Setting Situated cross from the Fi

Parish Church & old Town Hall adja
to Colonal Sanger law office and pos
office (now 12 Washington Street)

(Staple additional sheets here)

a dentillated cornice. Late 19th century polygonal bays have been added to its side wall. Situated opposite the First Parish Church and old Town Hall, this house is a key ingredient in the 19th century country village charm of Sherborn center. The House's sophisticated late Federal surface treatment demonstrates that the New England country housewright could provide wealthy patrons with more than restrained country farmhouse fare.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community) Built in 1819, the Col.

Calvin Sanger House is the most architecturally sophisticated residence constructed by Sherborn's master builder, Capt. Ebenezer Mann. Composed of a rectangle main block and crowned by a hip roof, this house was originally much larger--two great wings were moved from the house during the late 19th century. The South ell, which had been built c 1775 for another home on the site, was moved to 12 Maple St. The North ell was moved to 5 Zion's Lane. The Sanger house has a 5 bay main facade features the town's most elegant Federal entrance. The leaded glass of its sidelights and fanlight form diamond and circular shapes. The attenuated Tuscan columns of its open front porch support a dentillated entablature & shingle covered roof. Above the second floor window is (SEE ABOVE)**

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

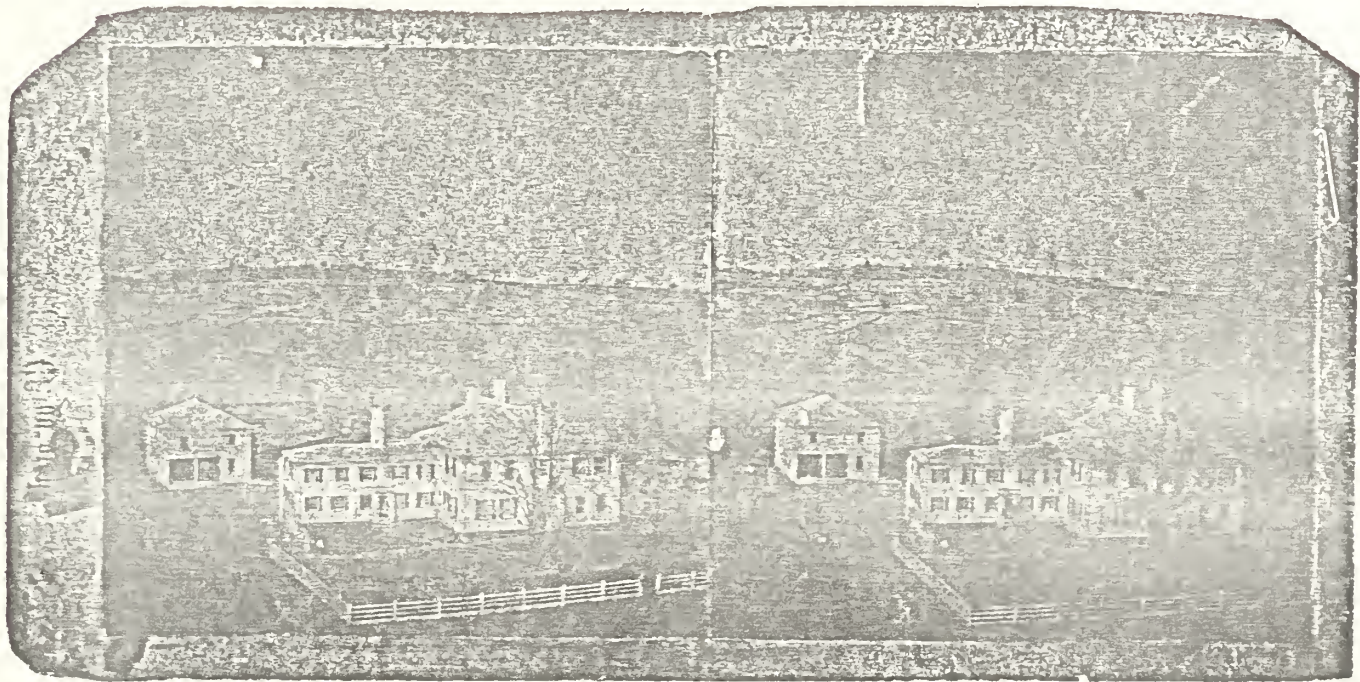
This house has significant historical associations with Col Calvin Sanger, one of Sherborn's most prominent early 19th century citizens. The land upon which the house stands is a portion of that tract set apart by the proprietor in 1684 'for the ministry'. An earlier house near the Home's site housed the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th ministers of the First Parrish. The present house is Capt. Mann's opus, exhibiting the finest Federal entrance treatment in Sherborn. Mann boasted that *** (see below).

The interior also reflected the wealthy position of its owner--Col. Sanger imported the Southeast parlor's Dufour wallpaper from Paris. It was a sepia scenic paper of the Bay of Naples. Morse, who devotes no less than two pages to the life of Col. Sanger in his History of Sherborn, notes that he was colonel of the first company raised in the vicinity, served representative to the General Court for 30 years and later as a State Senator and held various town offices for more than 40 years. In addition, he conducted a local store & various businesses. Early in 1800 he bought a township in Mass where he built a saw & grist mill, sending Sherborn's Walter Leland and the Knowltons to take charge of it. The town was later incorporated as Sangerville. Sanger, in partnership with Hopestill Leland started the first cotton manufacturing enterprise in Framingham. He was also interested in horticulture--the Porter apple, named for a minister of the First Parish was developed on his estate. Upon his death the house went to his son, Calvin Phipps Sanger, a successful New York merchant, who used it as a summer home. Calvin was the founder of Sherborn's Widows and Orphans Benevolent Society. Since his death the house has been owned by Leland, Bardwell, Prince, Hynsons, and Smiths.

*** "You can fill the wainscoted southeast room on the ground floor with water up to the window sash and I'll guarantee it won't leak a drop."

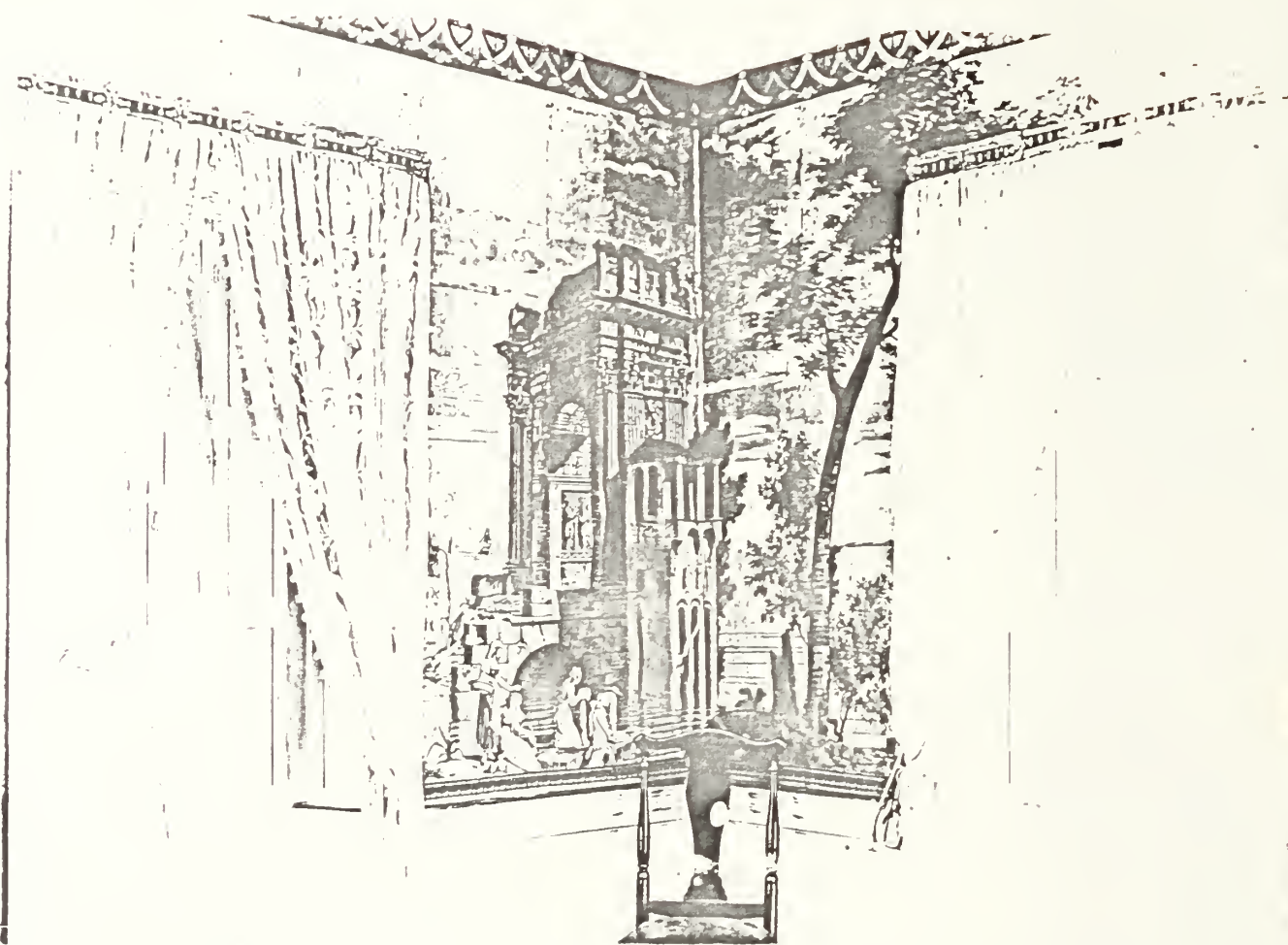
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research.
Anne Shaughnessy's 'A Guide To Sherborn'
Francis Bardwell's "Historical Sketches, Sherborn Tercentenary, 1652-1952"
"Sherborn Past and Present, 1674-1924" Sherborn Historical Society
Maps of 1788, 1875, 1889



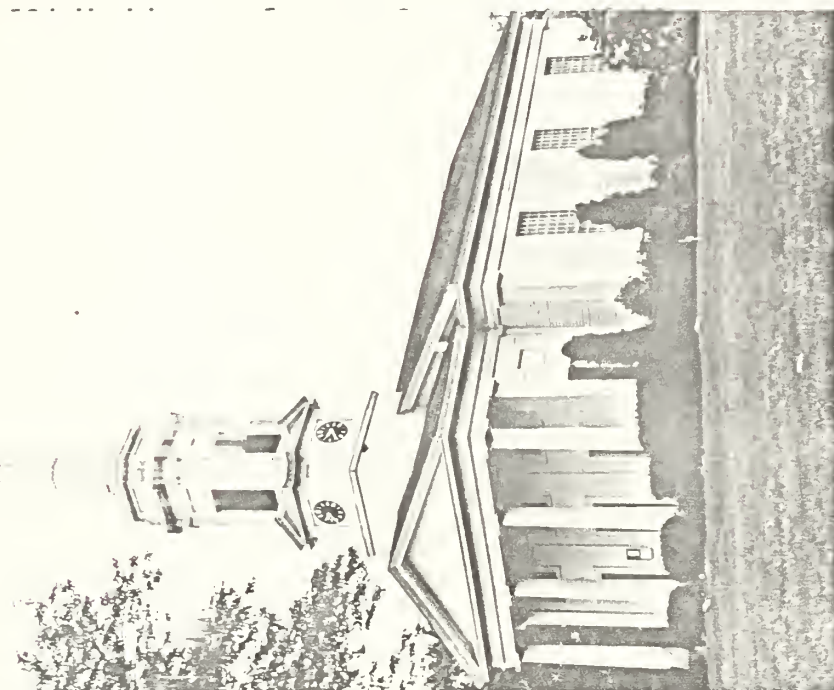
8 Washington Street Col Calvin Sanger House 1819
c 1860s Stereopticon view courtesy of the Sherborn
Historical Society

Note the side ell which predates the main block built c1775
The ell was moved to 12 Maple Street after 1889



Parlor of the Col Calvin Sanger HOUSE
French wall paper by Dufour
photograph of undetermined date
courtesy of the SHERBORN HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Sherborn

Address 11 Washington street

Historic Name First Parish Church in Sherborn

Original Church

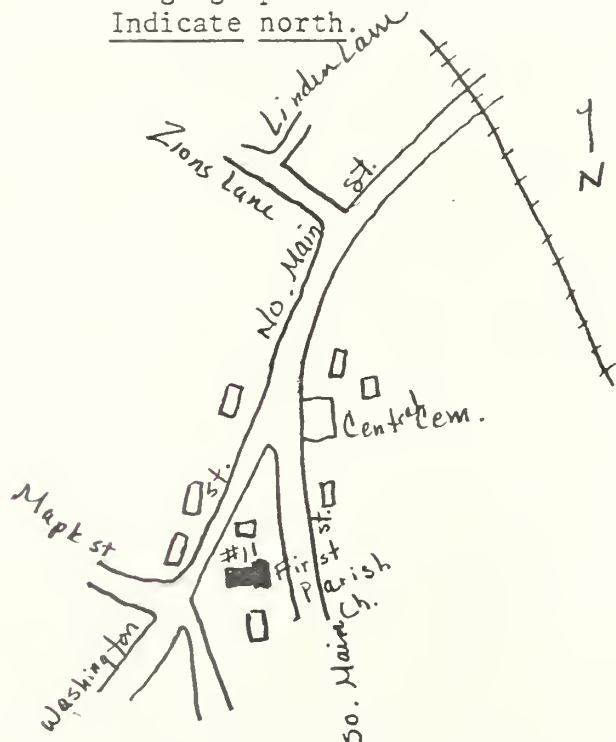
Present Church

Ownership: ☐ Private individual
☐ Private organization

Public First Parish Church, Sherborn

Original owner First Parish Church Sherborn

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by E.W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date July, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1830

Source Sherborn Past & Present 1674-192

Style Greek Revival

Architect Hiram Jones of Dover

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) Educational wing added, 1963. Steeple toppled by 1938 hurricane but soon restored.

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2 acres

Setting Surrounded by architecturally significant & historically significant public and private buildings on the East side of the church commons.

FIRST PARISH CHURCH, SHERBORN

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Located on the East side of the Church Common, the First Parish Church is surrounded by the architecturally and historically significant public and private buildings of Sherborn Center. To the immediate south is the Italianate old town hall (1858). To the west, across Washington Street, are several noteworthy private residences including the Flagg house (1740) and Col. Calvin Sanger's store (1805) and house (1819). The latter is Sherborn's finest Federal residence.

Built in 1830 and stylistically Greek Revival, The First Parish Church is composed of a pedimented portico which projects from a rectangular vestibule which in turn projects from the west wall of the long rectangular meeting hall. These sections date to 1830. To the rear is a rectangular Sunday School addition which dates from 1963.

The First Parish Church rests on a granite block foundation and is crowned by a gable roof. Its walls are covered in clapboards which are painted white. Aside from its dignified temple-like portico, its dominant feature is its tall steeple. The Church's principal entrance is located on the west gable end. This facade displays 4 fluted Doric columns which support a molded entablature and a wide pediment whose tympanum is faced with flush boards. Set back behind their Doric colonnade is a trio of tall doors whose heavy enframements are repeated in the surrounds of three square windows on the second level. The vestibule's side walls display a single window above which is a rectangular "blind" panel. This structure's edges are accented by wide Doric corner boards and molded fascia boards. The meeting hall's long side elevations exhibit three large multipaned windows whose verticality counters the horizontal mass of the walls. Old photographs indicate that these windows had shutters.

Set back from the pedimented portico's roof is the rectangular base of the octagonal steeple. This platform supports three segments. The first stage features circular clock faces set into rectangular panels. Above this section is a belfry composed of facades which alternate between Doric pilasters and rectangular elevations containing open and blind panels. Louvered screens cover the open panels. Above the belfry is a full octagonal spire and weathervane.

The First Parish Church is representative of the change which occurred in New England church architecture after 1825. The lighter, more heavily decorated Wrennian churches were replaced by the heavier temple-like forms of the Greek Revival style. Constructed by Hiram Jones of Dover, this church speaks eloquently of Boston area country builders' ability to erect well-crafted public buildings. Of Sherborn's two 19th century churches, the First Parish is the least altered; most of its exterior and interior detail has been retained. It is Sherborn Center's major focal point. Architecturally it contributes a great deal to the 19th century charm of Sherborn center.

FIRST PARISH CHURCH, SHERBORN

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1830, the First Parish Church in Sherborn is the third meetinghouse to be located on the hill at the head of Edward's Plain. From the 1650's until the 1670's, Sherborn's (then Boggastow) first settlers worshipped across the Charles River in Medfield. During the 1670's services were held in the Morse-Barber House on Forest street (#46). In 1680 the General Court set apart land 20 rods square for a Church and Common in Sherborn Center. It served as the house of worship for inhabitants of what is now Ashland and Holliston as well as part of Mendon, Framingham, and Natick. The Second Church was built in 1723 and enlarged in 1769. (In that year the second meetinghouse was cut in two and the west end moved forward so that the length might be increased twenty feet.) Prior to the construction of the present meetinghouse, the First Parish Church had been the principal focus of community life. In 1830 this focus became diffused, and with the completion of the Pilgrim Church on South Main street, Sherborn became a two parish town. Nevertheless the First Parish continued to be an important center of Sherborn activities.

The parish records of 1826 show the beginning of a movement for a new meetinghouse, but it was not until 1830 that a decisive vote was secured and \$4000 was appropriated for the purpose. The building committee was composed of Silas Stone, Alphen Clark, Micah Leland, Joseph Sanger, and Elisha Barber. The builder was William Jones of Dover who was also responsible for the Plain school on North Main street. The contractor was Charles Farrar. On August 18 and 19, 1830, the parishoners "raised" the present meetinghouse. Completed within the year, it was dedicated December 29.

The First Parish's Rev. Abner Clark (1830-1841), for several years an assistant to Rev. Shearjashub Townsend, espoused the new Unitarian teachings of the day. A group of more conservative parishoners agitated for separation--the Pilgrim Church on South Main street was dedicated in November, 1830, as a house of worship for the more orthodox believers. Its establishment finalized the separation of Church and Town.

A third congregation broke away from the First Parish in 1848. Sherborn's Methodist Society was shortlived--after five years they disbanded and rejoined the Unitarians. Their chapel had been located to the north of the First Parish between the Leland Monument and Washington street.

In February, 1854, the church organ was first used. Funded by the ladies of the church, it was placed in the gallery and later moved to the floor. The present organ was installed in 1921.

Over the years the First Parish has housed a number of service and social organizations. During the civil war its sanitary commission provided garments for Union Soldiers. The Sunday School association was formed during the pastorate of Rev. Theodore H. Gray (1854-1863). In addition, a small Parish library had been gathered during the 1830's. The wife of Rev. Eugene DeNormandie organized various young peoples groups during the 1870's and 1880's. In recent years the Alliance, the women's group of First Parish, has established a consignment shop "Good as New" for the sale of family clothing at reasonable prices.

In 1893 the church joined with the church at South Natick in engaging the Rev. Leverett R. Daniels, the Sherborn service being held in the afternoon. This arrangement was short-lived but resumed between the 1920's and 1940's when auto mobile travel made minister sharing feasible.

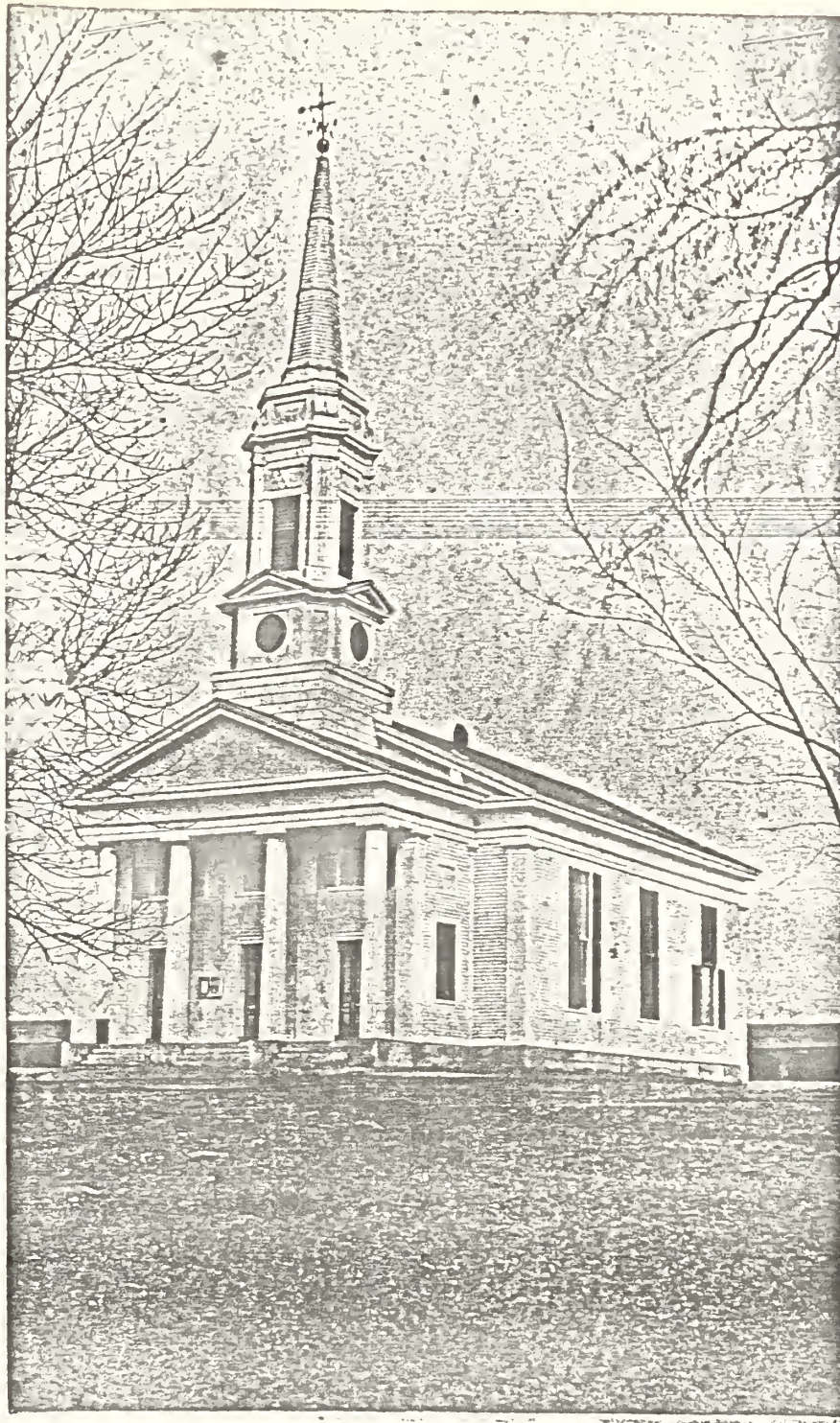
FIRST PARISH CHURCH, SHERBORN

Historical significance-cont.

The hurricane of 1938 toppled the steeple, but it was soon restored thanks to the generosity of Richard Saltonstall. During World War II the First Parish Church and the Pilgrim Church were reunited. This merger was prompted by a shortage of ministers, small memberships and gasoline rationing. The combined congregations were called the Federated Church of Sherborn.

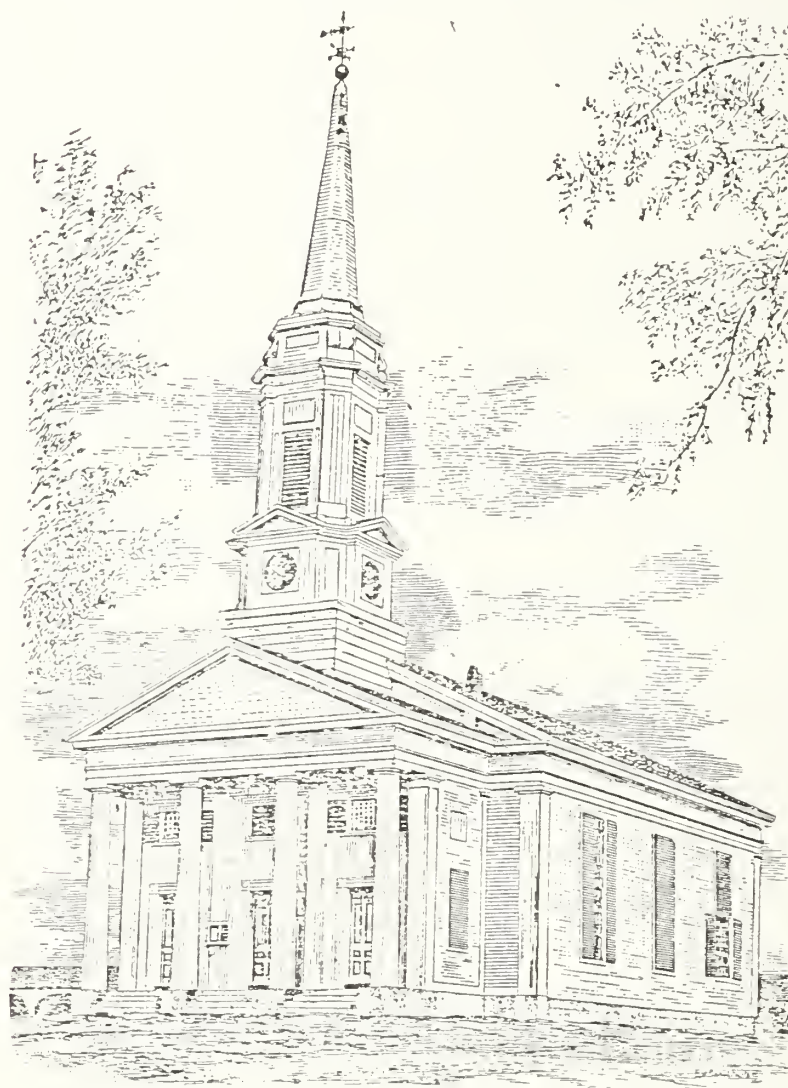
In 1960, a divergence in theology again occurred. Post war population increases made the separation feasible. In 1963 a Sunday School addition was constructed to the rear of the church with funds provided by the Misses Helen and Haidie Bothfeld. The old Sunday School structure, Unity Hall, located at 10 South Main street had been moved to 17 North Main street in 1959.

In the fall of 1973, the First Parish Church in Sherborn became the nucleus for the West Suburban Unitarian-Universalist Church. In a sense the First Parish had come full circle. At the time of the initial formation of the First Parish in 1680 it served worshippers in a wide geographic area. This "area church" served the many families of liberal religious faith from Sherborn, Natick, Holliston, Millis, and Medford. It continues to serve as an important focus of Sherborn community life.



First Parrish Church
late 19th c. photograph
courtesy of the Sherborn
Historical Society.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
(UNITARIAN,)
SHERBORN, MASS.

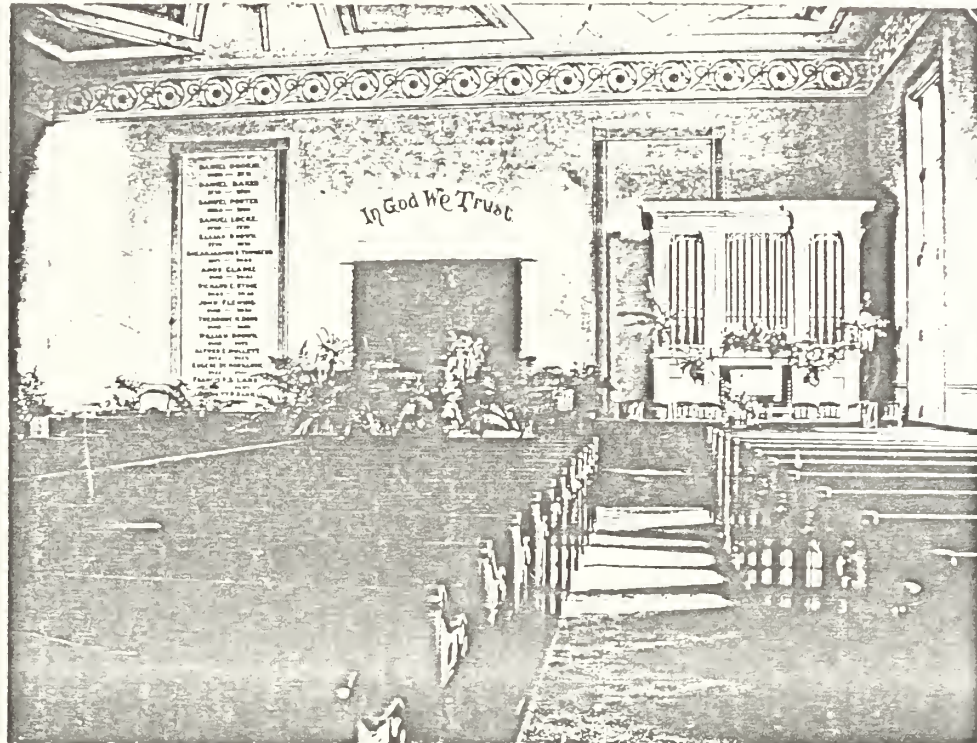


FOUNDED 1685

First Meeting House, at Sherborn, near the site of the present Church of the First Parish, built in 1684-5. Second Meeting House built in 1724. Present Meeting House built in 1830. Church organized Thursday, March 26, 1685.

✻ ✻ MINISTERS: ✻ ✻

DANIEL GOOKIN,	1685 to 1712	ANOS CLARKE,	1830 to 1841
DANIEL BAKER,	1712 to 1731	RICHARD C. STONE,	1842 to 1848
SAMUEL PORTER,	1734 to 1758	JOHN FLEMING,	1850 to 1853
SAMUEL LOCKE,	1759 to 1770	THEODORE H. DORR,	1854 to 1863
ELIJAH BROWN,	1770 to 1816	WILLIAM BROWN,	1863 to 1872
SHEARJASHUB B. TOWNSEND, 1817 to 1830		ALFRED E. MULLETT,	1874 to 1875
		EUGENE DENORMANDIE,	1876



LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY PHOTOGRAPH OF INTERIOR OF FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN-
UNIVERSALIST AREA CHURCH. COURTESY OF THE SHERBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

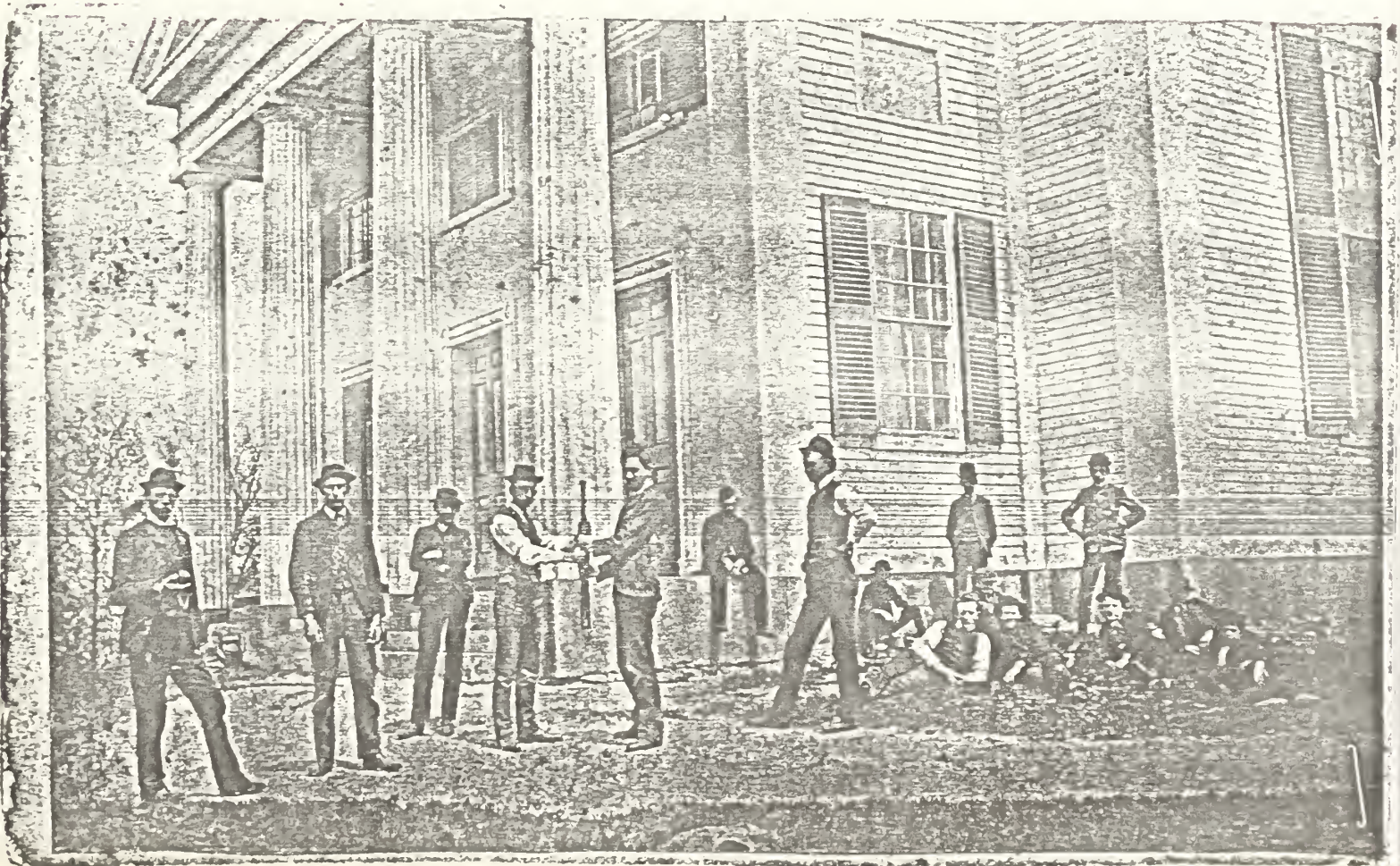
ZIONIST CHAPLE (METHODIST SOCIETY) NO LONGER EXTANT. COURTESY OF MARK P. O'BRIEN





UNITARIAN CHURCH.

First Parish Church
late 19th c photographs
courtesy of the Sherborn
Historical Society



149



Sherborn

12 Washington Street

Historic Name Col. Sanger's store

Original store

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

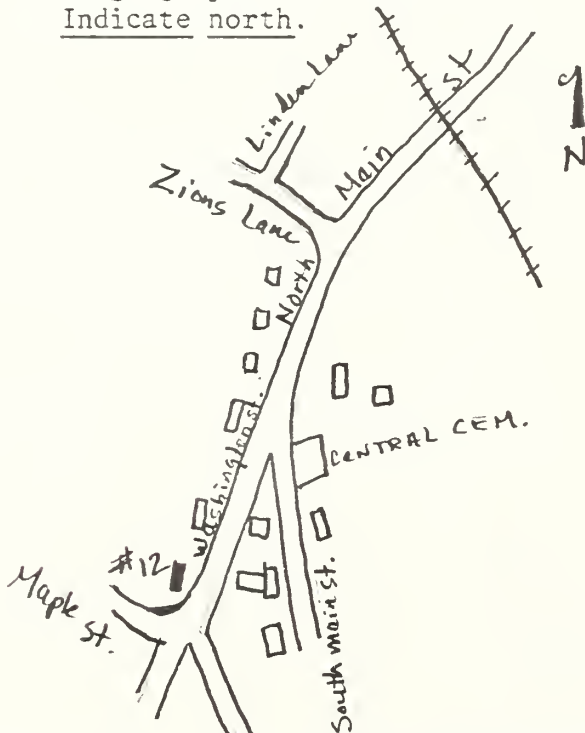
Robert Luther

Public

Original owner Col. Sanger

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1805

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin's

Style Federal with Victorian modifications

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) 2 story bay added to it's southwest wall in the late 19th c.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage less than 1 acre

Setting located on corner lot across from First Parish Church, surrounded by architecturally and historically

significant public buildings and private residences.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Built c. 1805, this residence is composed of a two story main block (center hall plan) and two story rear "ell". It exhibits a symmetrical 5 bay main facade/ Beneath its eaves are an Italianate touch-paired sawcut brackets. A 2 story polygonal bay projects from the southwestern wall. Constructed to house Col. Sanger's store, this house's restrained treatments contrast with those of its more elegant neighbor to the north-east-the Col. Calvin Sanger House.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This structure has significant historical associations with Col. Calvin Sanger. It was built c. 1805 to house his store. In addition he bought and sold real estate and started the first cotton factory in Framingham. Col. Sanger's many interests and accomplishments rate two pages in Morse's History of Sherborn. Sanger's Federal "mansion" next door at 8 Washington Street was built in 1819.

The house appears unlabeled on the 1875 map and the name on the 1889 map is illegible.

Note: In 1824, a group of Sherborn residents opened an academy in the hall over Col. Sanger's store. The Town refused to build a Town House in which such a school could be conducted. The school was started by subscription. Its 30 proprietors soon erected a 2 story school on the site of the present Old Town Hall.



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Morse's History of Sherborn (1856)

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Anne C. Shaughnessy's The History of Sherborn
maps of 1857, 1875, 1889.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

Address 21 Washington Street

Historic Name Center School

Original elementary school

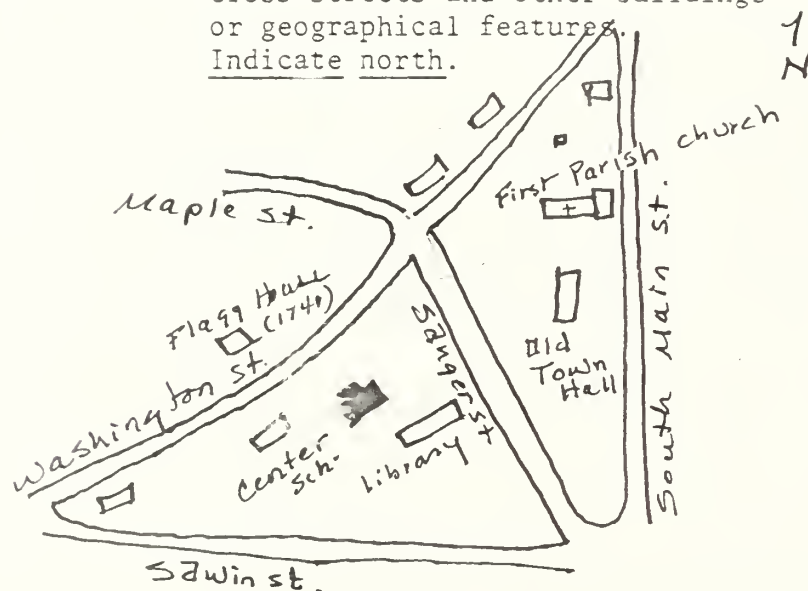
Present vacant

Ownership: ☐ Private individual
Private organization

Public Town of Sherborn

Original owner Town of Sherborn

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1910

Source School Committee records

1908-1910

Style Georgian Revival although great

modified

Architect Gay & Proctor of Boston

Exterior wall fabric brick, stone, cement

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) in 1950 a

west wing was added to the original

main facade

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 1 acre

Setting located to the south of the

Town Common, surrounded by architect

ally and historically significant

public and private buildings

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

*handsome round arch entrance and modillion block pediment. (see illustration)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The original part of Sherborn's Center School was completed in 1910. It is one of the Town's very few brick structures. Presently a nondescript institutional building, it once had a handsome Georgian Revival main (west) facade. Since the construction of a new wing in 1950, this facade has been obscured from view - the result has been a public building without a formal focus. The current west wall features long rectangular recessed brick panels and with the exception of openings at basement level is devoid of windows.

The present main entrance is located on the north wall. Both the old main block and "new" wing are crowned by hip roofs. The original main facade was divided into three sections - the projecting central pavillion featured a*
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

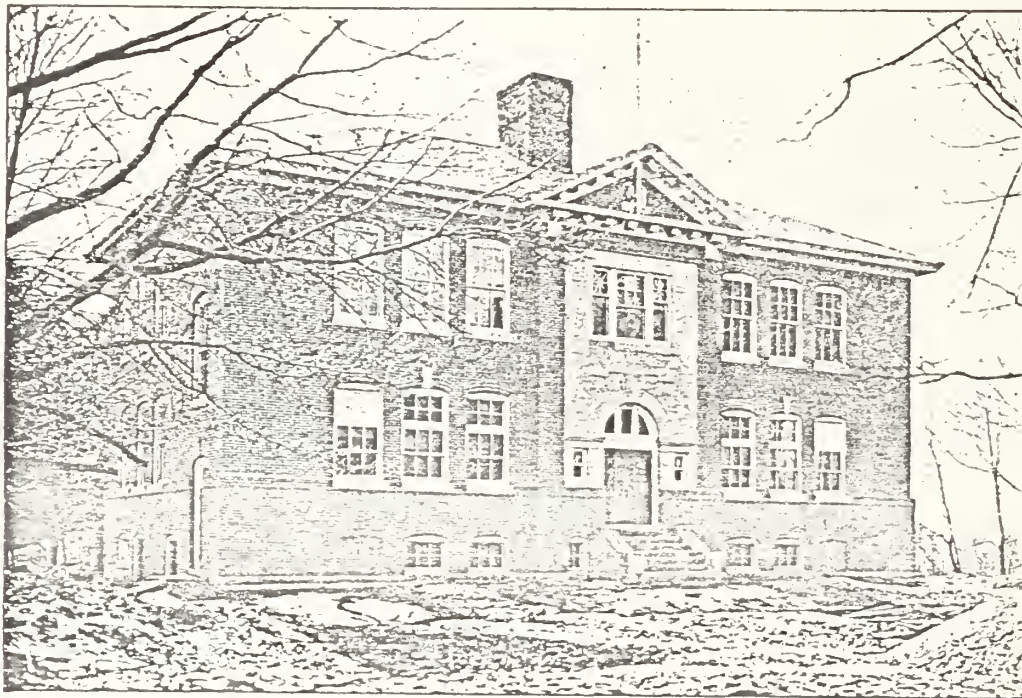
In 1908 the Sherborn School Committee "Voted: that the Town build a brick, stone or cement school building, to contain four class rooms and subsidiary rooms on the Academy grounds." Completed in 1910, the Center School was built on land leased from Sawin Academy. The annual rental fee paid to the Academy was \$500. The Committee accepted the plans of Gay and Proctor of Boston. During the 1890's and early 1900's this architectural firm designed several Boston-area schools including the Neo Renaissance Locke School in Arlington Heights (built 1899). The sum of \$20,000. was borrowed to cover construction costs. Upon completion the new elementary school contained four classrooms and housed eight grades - two per room. The Center School satisfied the Town's need for "one large central graded school." Prior to its completion the Town had been divided into 7 school districts and each district contained a school house. (The 1834 Plain School is still extant at 60 North Main St., although it has been extensively altered.) Sawin Academy the huge Victorian Gothic building which once occupied the Sherborn Library's (built 1971) site, continued to serve as the Town's high school. A new wing was added to the Center School in 1950, enlarging the building from four rooms to eight. In addition, the old section was totally renovated. For the first time room was provided for a kindergarten class.

In 1957 a new elementary school was constructed on Pine Hill Road in east central Sherborn. The Pine Hill School housed grades K-1 and 4-8. Only grades 2 and 3 were housed in the Center School. Sherborn, like many communities in the northeastern United States has experienced a declining birth rate. This in part explains the permanent closing of the Center School in June, 1981. Pine Hill School absorbed its classes. The Center School, located in the heart of Historic Sherborn Center, is currently vacant and is in need of an imaginative, cost efficient "adaptive reuse".

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Anne C. Shaughnessy - The History of Sherborn

School Committee Reports 1908-1910



NEW SCHOOL BUILDING

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE

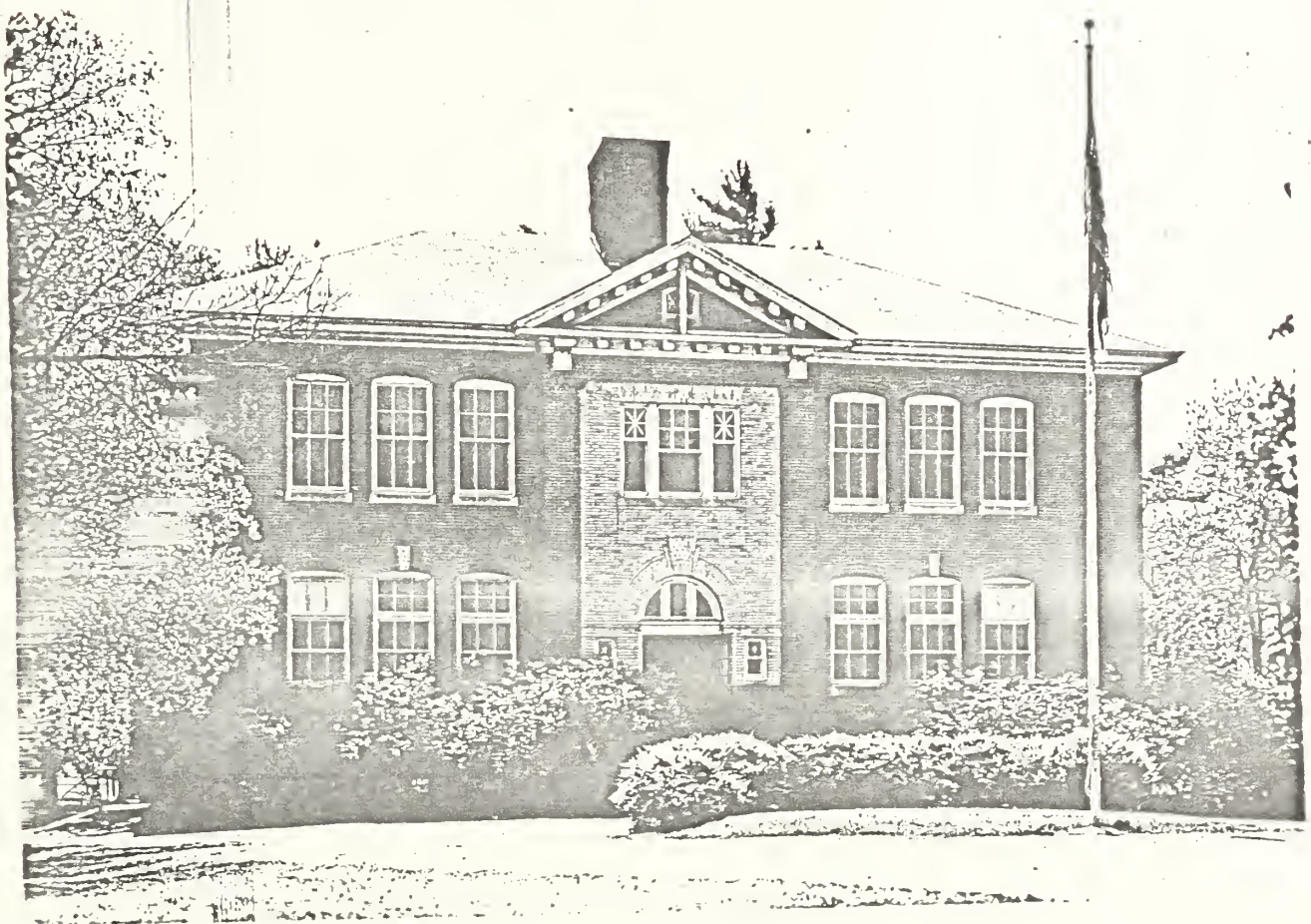
Since our previous report some important changes have come about in the schools of Sherborn. Among them we would mention the completion and occupancy of the commodious new four room building at the Centre. Through an agreement entered into between the trustees of Sawin academy and the school committee the direction and management of the academy has come under the direction and supervision of the school committee and superintendent of schools. Our school system thus becomes uniform and harmonious, and in line with the best ideas that prevail among progressive educators, including the State Board of Education. It now becomes possible to map out and carry through a uniform system from the beginning at the primary to the graduation from the academy.

To a limited extent, industrial training has been introduced into all the schools at the Centre.

At the beginning of the school year in September, when the new school house was available, we were able to rearrange the schools so that there were but two grades to a room.

Your committee feel that the year just passed has been a very successful year in the schools of Sherborn. A splendid spirit has prevailed among both teachers and pupils. Each and all seem to have striven to do the best that was in them. Judged by the number of complaints that have come to the committee, this has been an ideal year. We feel that we have been fortunate in being able to retain our very efficient Superintendent, Mr. Harris.

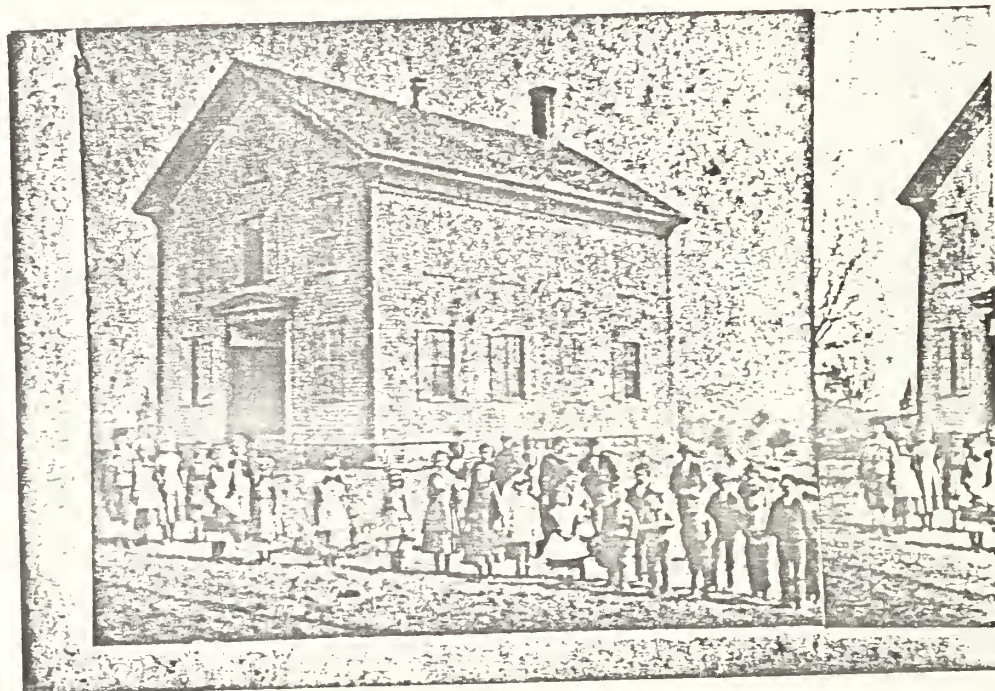
Near the close of the fall term, all the schools from the first to the eighth grade inclusive, were inspected by Dr. Prince,



—gordon '39

The Center^{ER} School
1939 photograph shows the
main facade before a new wing was
added to this wall in 1950

TWO VIEWS OF THE ORIGINAL CENTER SCHOOL. COURTESY OF THE SHERBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MARK P. O'BRIEN. (NO LONGER EXTANT)



ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

House

The flag provides an opportunity to study the evolution of a New England farm house from the mid 18th c. to the late 19th c. It is presently undergoing a rehabilitation which appears to respect its 18th and 19th c. features. Asbestos shingles and a covered entrance porch have been removed from its highly symmetrical 5 bay main facade. Its narrow windows are simply framed and its massive, multipanedled front door appears to date to this house's 1772 remodeling. In that year the house was literally cut in half- it had originally been a two room square stair hall plan. A wide central stair case was placed between the original rooms. An inspection of the attic revealed two chimneys which **

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

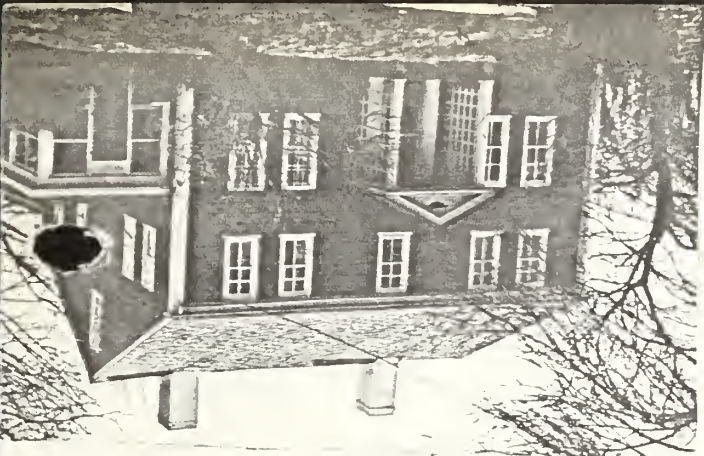
This house's land is first mentioned in an early 18th c. land grant. Its land was originally granted to "certain inhabitants of that part of town called 'Dirty Meadow' and the grant was confirmed to them by the Town Meeting of March 3rd and 4th 1701. In all there were eight individual shareholders. They sold it to a William Hill in 1739. This house was built in 1740 for Hill and his bride Joanna Sewin. Subsequent owners included Caleb Greenwood, Zephaniah Hawes and Samuel Stow, a Revolutionary soldier. Rev. Elijah Brown boarded here when he first came to town as minister of the First Parish Church in 1770. He bought it in 1772, altering and enlarging it. He died in 1816. Flaggs lived in this house until 1981. This house is one of the most architecturally and historically significant structures in Sherborn Center.

** had once formed a single massive central chimney--no attempt was made to square off these chimneys jagged edges. The rear 1 1/2 story wing appears to date to c.1820--it exhibits small square Federal windows. A one story side addition possesses tongue and groove wainscoting which probably dates to about 1900.

Note: Rev. Brown married Abigail Bigelow Flaggs, a sister of his first wife. He left the property to her children by her first husband.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of 1788, 1857, 1875, 1889.
"Sherborn Past and Present" 1674-1924
Margaret Dowse Buntin's research.
Joseph Blanchard's research.



151



Sherborn

22 Washington Street

Historic Name Flagg House

Original residence

Present

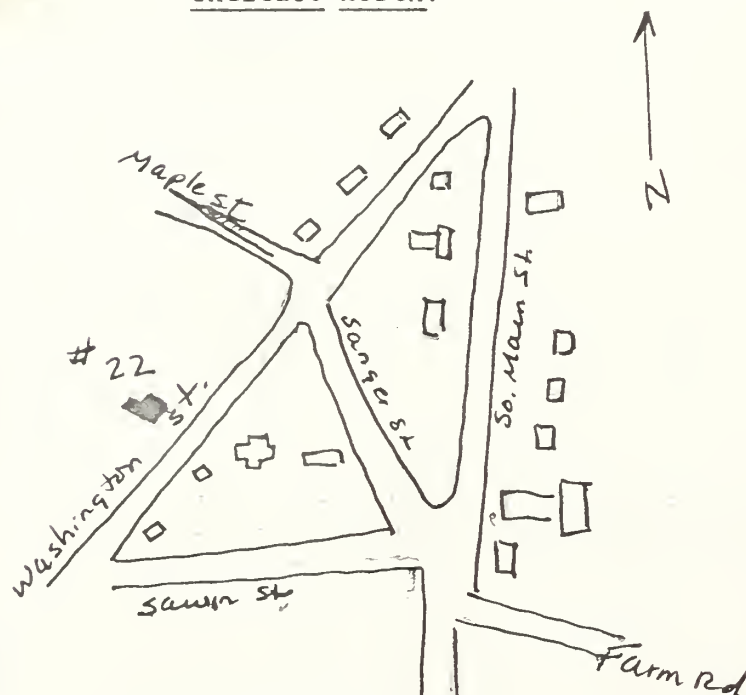
 Ownership: ☒ Private individual
 Private organization James
 and Patricia Robert

Public

Original owner William Hill

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by E.W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Hist. Comm.

Date July, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1740

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Style Country Georgian

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage/barn

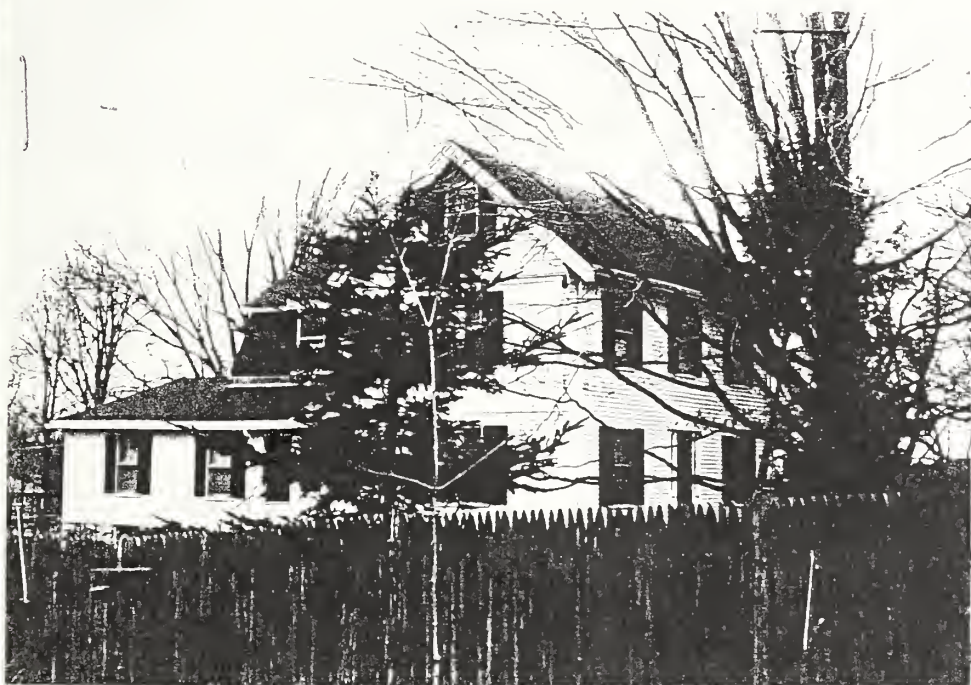
Major alterations (with dates) house enlarged in 1772, rear wing added c. 1820, side addition dates to c. 1900.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 4.75

Setting situated on a gentle rise overlooking Washington Street and the Center School.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
30 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116



Location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Elizabeth L. Johnson

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date January 1985

Sherborn

23 Washington Street

Smart House

Original Residence

Present Residence

Ship: ☒ Private individual
Private organization
Mr. John A. Kostick

Public

Original owner Richard B. Smart

PTION:

Date 1892-3

Source on 1893 tax lists.

Style 1892 Tax list assesses Smart
for poll + livestock only.

Architect n/a

Exterior wall fabric shingles/clapboards

Outbuildings small barn

Major alterations (with dates) 1960's

Front bay + piazzas removed.

Front "colonialized"

Moved No Date -

Approx. acreage 2.5

Setting Situated close to Washington St.

between (Center School) Town Offices and

Albert Blanchard House, across from

Flagg House.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

The ell roof slopes like a Dutch-Colonial.

The front of the building has been greatly changed when a vestibule with piazza on each side was removed in the 1960's and the front "Colonialized". Originally the house was painted green on the lower part and red on the upper part.²

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Richard Smart was a Civil War veteran and a carpenter. Before Smart built the house there, the lot had been owned by the Flaggs across the street and divided into three lots by stonewalls (Joe Blanchard's father rented the lot nearest to his house - 24 Washington St.). Richard Smart had three children: Althea (daughter) who married ? Durgin and lived at 66 South Main St. She was widowed very young and later married Arthur Wright and lived in his family's house at 67 So. Main St. Jasper, a D.V.M., married Fannie Coolidge and after retiring as inspector at the Brighton Slaughter Yards lived at her family house at 80 Maple Street. Irving, who served as Selectman 1913-14 and as Town Treasurer for many years.²



BIBLIOGRAPHY and or REFERENCES

¹ Town Tax Records, 1892, 1893

² Joseph Blanchard's reminiscences

Shaughnessy, History of Sherborn, p.129.



#23 Washington Street: Richard Smart House.

Early twentieth Century (?) view of house front, courtesy of the Sherborn Historical Society.



A view of the Flagg Homestead on Washington Street taken in 1888.

Photograph from Anne C Shaughnessys
The History of Sherborn



ON
02108

Area

Form no.

152

Town Sherborn

Address 27 Washington Street

Historic Name Bickford-Blanchard House

Use: Original residence/Doctor's Office

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

Joseph Blanchard

Public

Original owner Palemon Bickford

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1849

Source Joseph Blanchard

Style Greek Revival

Builder Palemon Bickford

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barn

Major alterations (with dates) "ell" added in 1861, 2 story bay added in late 19th century

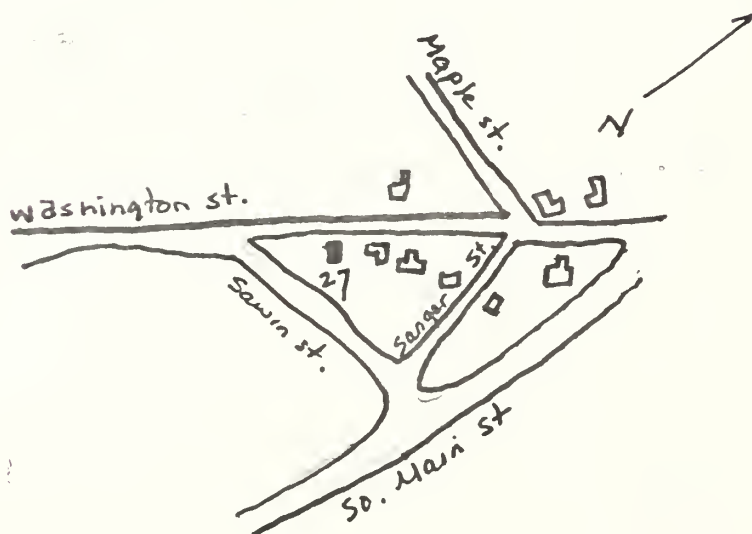
Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting situated close to Washington Street

Driveway along southern wall leads to barn

cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is a solid example of a temple-like side hall plan Greek Revival house. Its 3 bay main facade features a recessed entrance which is enframed by Doric Pilasters and a triangular pediment. Its front door is flanked by narrow multi pane side lights. Its first floor windows are surmounted by pediments. Doric corner boards and wide fascia boards define its edges. This structure culminates in pedimented attics. A rear ell was added in 1861 and the southern wall's late 19th century two story bay relieves the rigidity of the main block's rectangular plan. Panelling on the bay displays Eastlavian circular forms.

Sherborn experienced a "building boom" in the 1840's and 1850's.
Most of its Greek Revival homes are located along North Main St.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

#27 Washington Street was built in 1849 by Palemon Bickford. It was purchased 6 years later by Dr. Albert Henry Blanchard, one of Sherborn's leading late 19th century citizens. A. H. Blanchard graduated from Harvard in 1852. After a year as House physician at Massachusetts General Hospital, he settled in Sherborn. He initially assisted the town's physician, Dr. Oliver Everett. Margaret Dowse Buntin notes that "Dr. Everett was his first patient and died shortly after Blanchard's arrival." Dr. Blanchard added an office ell to the rear of the house in 1861. He left Sherborn during the Civil War to serve two years as surgeon of the Third Massachusetts Calvary. Upon his return he served 30 years on the Sherborn School Committee and was one of the library's first trustees. A historian of note, his "History of Sherborn" was published in the History of Middlesex County (1890). The third generation of Blanchards resides in the homestead at 27 Washington Street.

Note: Dr. Blanchard was part of the Banks expedition, ^{which} originated in New Orleans. Led by Generals N.P. Banks and U.S. Grant, Union troops opened up the Mississippi River by capturing Port Hudson in July 1863. Dr. Blanchard became seriously ill and was forced to resign his commission. Honorably discharged from the service in February 1864, he performed temporary duties in the army in Virginia until his return to Sherborn in August.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
Morse-History of Sherborn (1856)
Anne C. Shaugnessy-A Guide to Sherborn (1974)

FORM B - BUILDING

Area

Form no.

153



Sherborn, Ma.

Address 42 Washington Street

Historic Name Grout Farm

Original residence

Present "

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

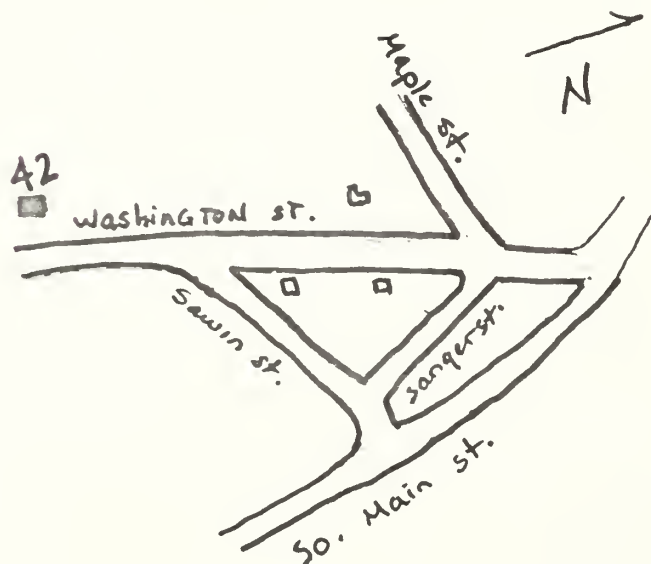
Frances Grout

Public

Original owner Robert Grout

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1859

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Style mid 19th c. frame vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barns and "little house"

Major alterations (with dates) 1930's or

1940's fire destroyed central pavilion's attic and portion of northeast wing.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 15.70

Setting ample lawn slopes from house

to Washington Street, smaller house

adjacent to northeast wall, barns

to southwest.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Composed of a T shaped main block and rear wings, the Groot homestead lost its central pavillion's roof, northeastern porch and half its northeastern wing in a 1930's or 40's fire. The southwestern wings Italianate porch is still intact while an enclosed porch has replaced its northeastern counterpart. The central pavillion's original pair of round arched Italianate windows has been replaced by a single window.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Built in 1859, "The Groot Farm" has been the home of one family for a number of generations--it is one of the few dwellings in town still occupied by the descendants of an old Sherborn family. The Groots came to Sherborn well before the Revolution as there were four members of the family in the war. Materials from an older house were used to build the little shop in front of the main house now converted into a dwelling. A fire in the 1930's or 40's destroyed much of this residence's original victorian character. During the late 19th c. Franklin Groot owned this property--his great grandson **Robert** lives here in 1981.

NOTE: The original Groot house on this site was built in 1755 and was torn down in 1850.

The one story ell on the rear of the main block is part of the original house. The "Little House" to the right of the main house was always known as the "cider mill".

The Groots lived in this house while the main house was being built in 1859.

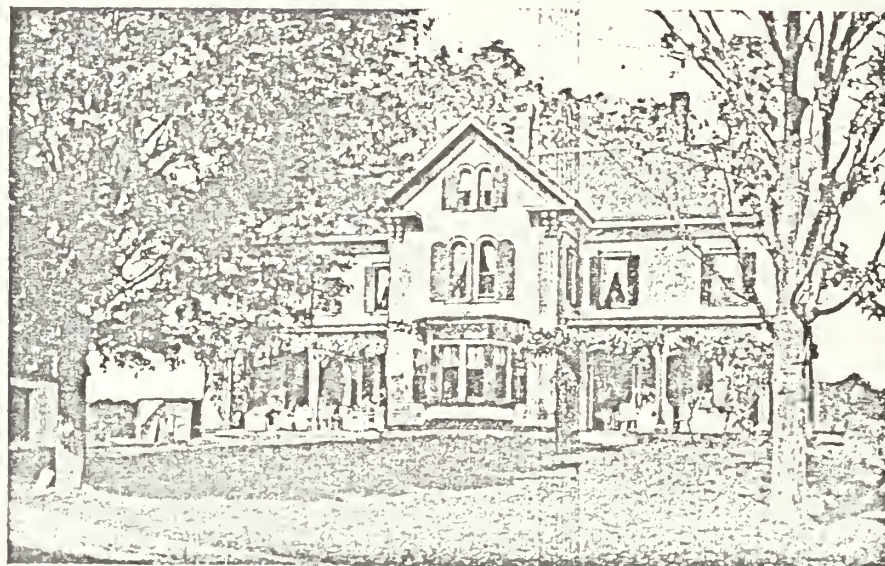
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
1788, 1875, and 1888 maps.

Joseph Blanchard's reminiscences.

Map of 1857.





RESIDENCE OF MR. FRANKLIN GROUT.

Grout Farm
Photograph c1900
courtesy of the Sherborn
Historical Society.

Note original central gable and
northeast porch. In addition the
northeast wing was once one bay
larger--- these features were
lost in a 1930s or 1940s fire.



Area

Form no.

154

Sherborn

60 Washington Street

Historic Name Richard Sanger 3rd House

Original residence

Present residence

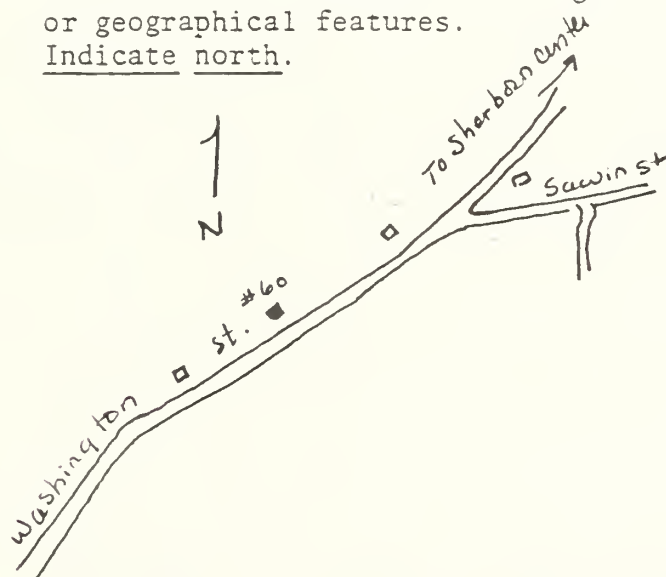
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization Robert George

Public

Original owner Richard Sanger 3rd

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1734

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin's file

Style Georgian Gambrel

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barns

Major alterations (with dates) saltbox
to rear added in 1775, large north
addition erected in 1961

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5.93

Setting situated in an area which re-
tains much of its pre 20th c. rural
charm, house is located on exceptiona-
ly well maintained lot.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

*box addition. The large ell was added in 1961 by the present owners. A fire had ravaged much of the interior shortly before the Robert George's bought the house.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This attractive clapboard covered residence represents a structural form which does not exist anywhere else in Sherborn - its original (c. 1734) gambrel roof was married to a saltbox lean-to in 1775. Its highly symmetrical 5 bay main facade features narrow, simply enframed 9/6 windows.

Its front door which is flanked by narrow multi pane side lights and is surmounted by a triangular pediment. Originally its plan consisted of a center hall flanked by a single room on either side. Anne C. Shaughnessy notes that "the paneling from the front parlor was used to roof in the salt-*

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Richard Sanger 3rd* bought this house's land in 1734 from the heirs of John Hull, mintmaster of the colony. This house was probably built shortly after the property's purchase. The Sangers were among the most prominent families in Sherborn's history. Richard 3rd's father and uncle Nathaniel arrived in Sherborn in 1689 and established a black smithing business. Upon Richard 2nd's death in 1731 he left a sizable estate to his son who moved for a short time to Boston before returning to Sherborn to generate considerable wealth via trade and real estate and built 60 Washington Street. He was one of three men in Sherborn known to keep slaves. His sons Asa and Samuel (see 70 and 8 Washington St.) became noteworthy Sherborn citizens. By the late 19th c. a J. A. Goulding and a Mr. Perry or Percy lived in this house.

*Richard Sanger 3rd was the "founding father" of the Sanger family fortune. It was Richard 3rd who greatly augmented a sizeable inheritance by speculating in land both locally and in Maine. During the early 1730s he "established a large and lucrative business in Boston". In addition he kept a tavern in Sherborn (site of #3&5 North Main Street. His most distinguished descendant was his grandson Col. Calvin Sanger. The Colonel was a lawyer, politician, store owner, cotton mill partner and real estate tycoon. He purchased a township in Maine and established a saw and grist mill there; this town was later incorporated as Sangerville.

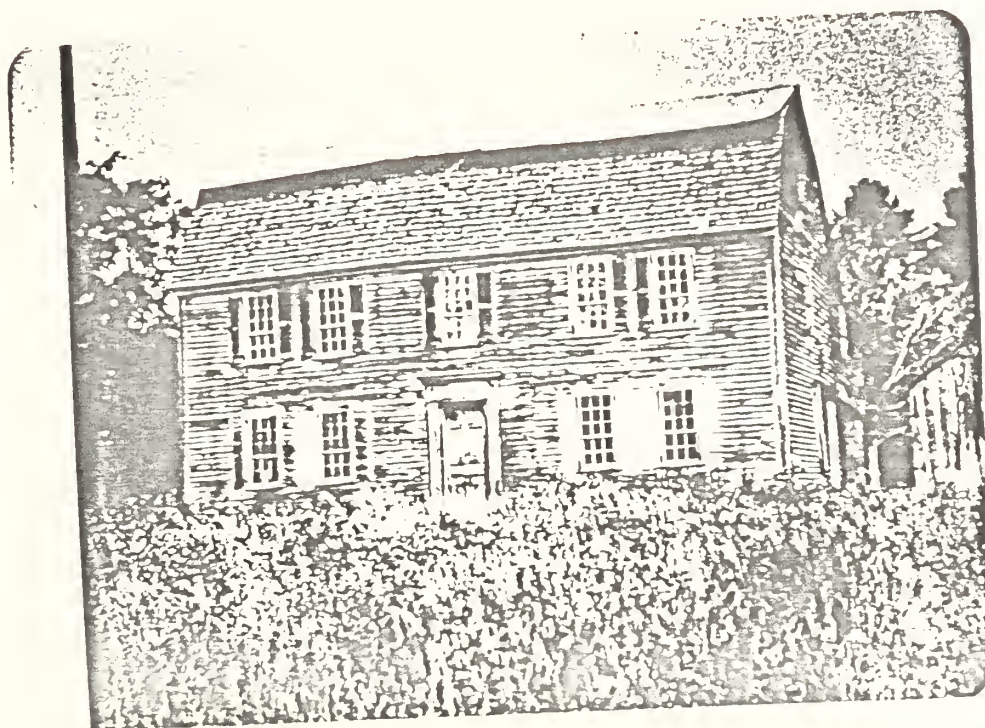
BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Morse - History of Sherborn

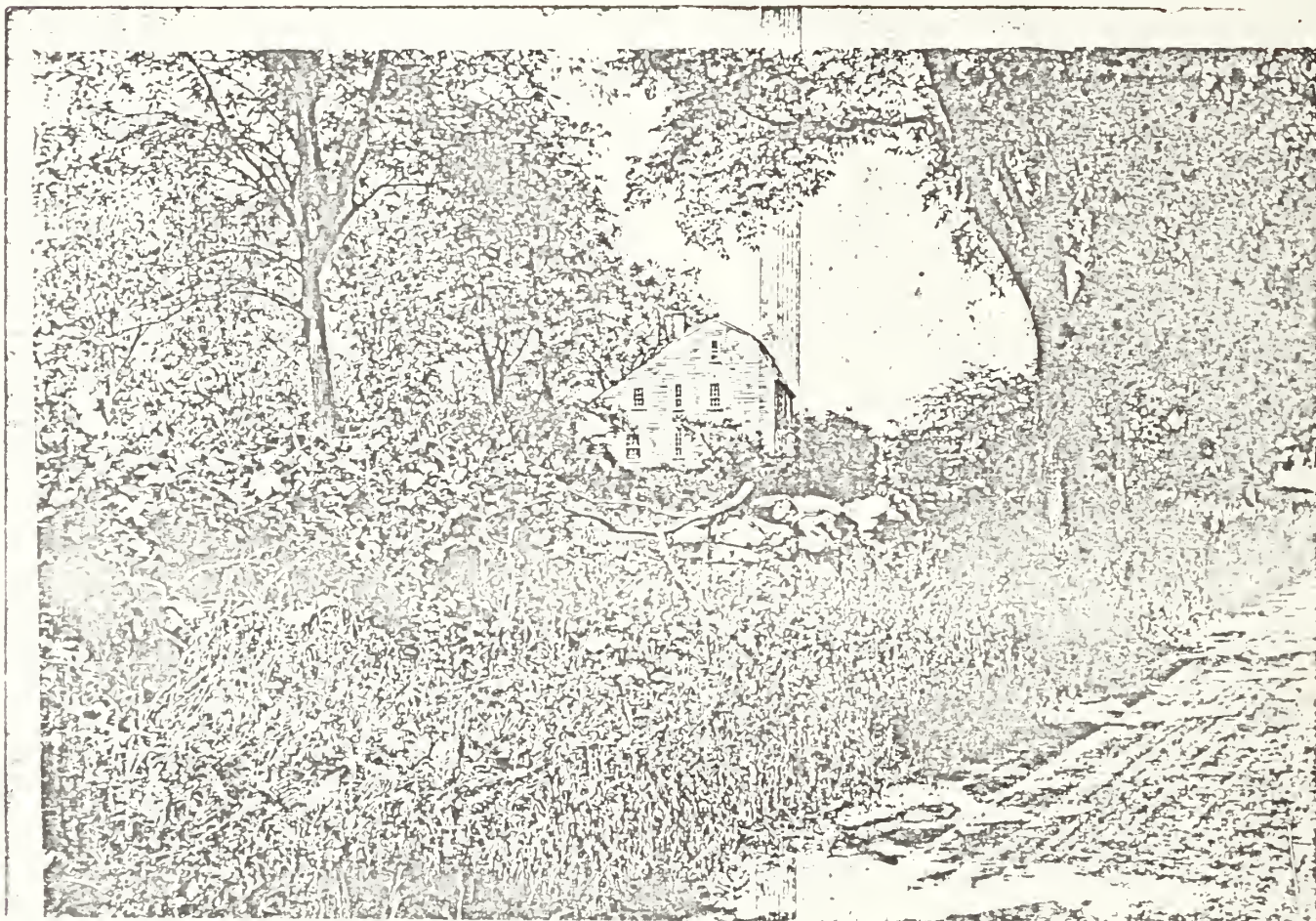
Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Anne C. Shaughnessy - A Guide to Sherborn and History of Sherborn

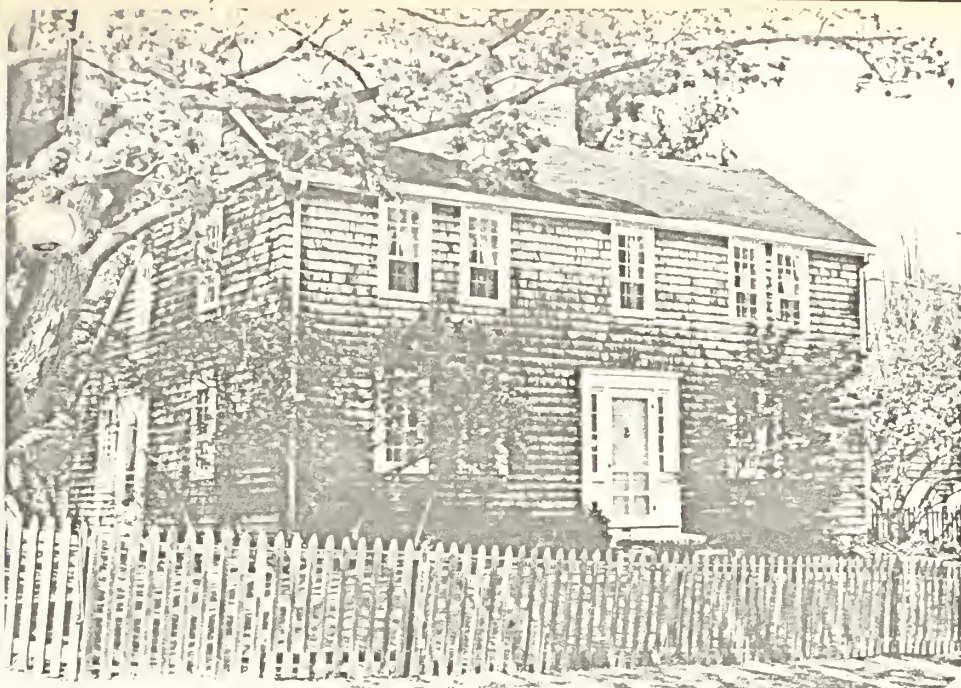
Maps of 1788, 1875 and 1889



EARLY VIEW OF RICHARD SANGER 3rd HOUSE. COURTESY OF MARK P. O'BRIEN



Richard Sanger 3rd House
c1900 photograph courtesy
of the Shreborn Historical
Society.



Area

Form no.

135

Sherborn

Address 70 Washington Street

Historic Name Asa Sanger House

Original residence

Present residence

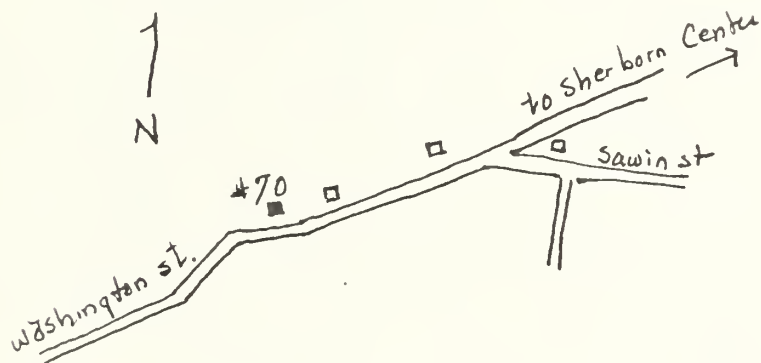
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization J. Robert O'Donnell

Public

Original owner Asa Sanger

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1694

Source Morse's History of Sherborn and Holliston

Style Salt Box

Architect

Exterior wall fabric wood shingle

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting located in area which retains much of its pre 20th c. farming community atmosphere.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

One of several 18th c. Sherborn salt boxes, the Asa Sanger house retains an integrity of form, if not fabric. Its clapboards are presently covered with wood shingles. Its highly symmetrical 5 bay main facade features simply enframed 9/6 windows. Its entrance treatments appear to date to THE 1960's - narrow sidelights flank the front door. It is surmounted by a simple entablature. A massive brick chimney projects from the roof's center.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Like many Sherborn, and for that matter New England houses, controversy swirls around the date of construction. Anne C. Shaughnessy supports the theory that it was built in 1684 by Elisha Bullen. (His first child was born in that year). Morse and C. H. Dowse maintain that it was built in 1775. The story has been handed down that Asa, son of Richard Sanger 3rd of 60 Washington Street, was building this house at the time of the Battle of Concord. According to one account "The men were putting on the roof when they heard cannon fire and left hammers, nails, shingles and headed for Concord." Those who think the house is older say the house was being reroofed.

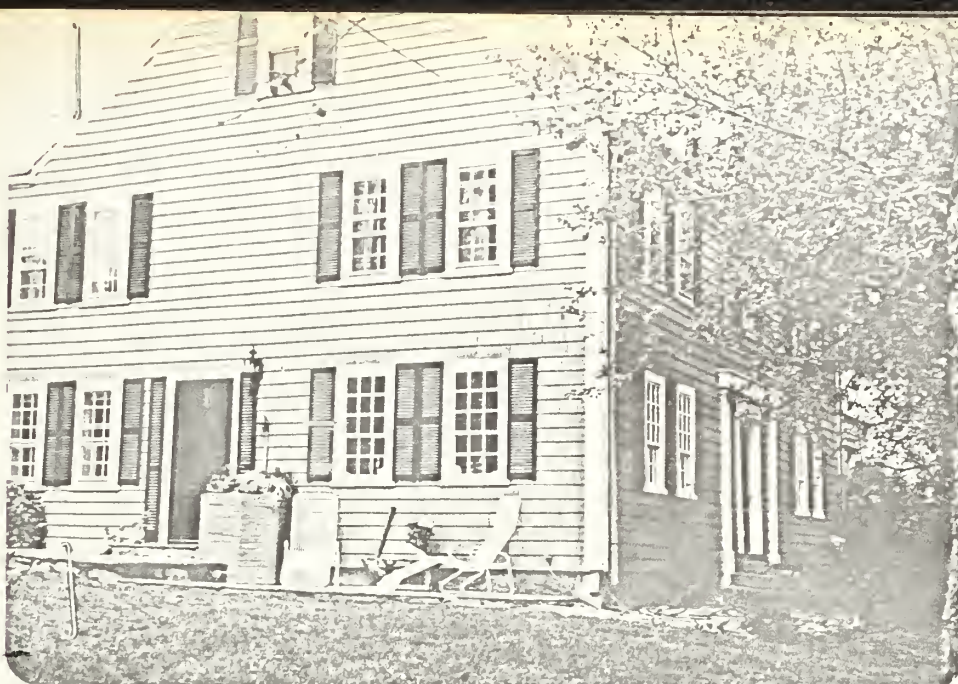
Another story associated with this property concerns a rough, rocky bit of woodland to the rear of the house known as the "Goomer". Here, according to legend, is a pirate treasure - two saddle bags filled with gold which was buried in 1704 by Captain Kidd's mate William Bull.

Sangers lived in this house until at least the 1890's. The Sangers were among the Prominent families in Sherborn's history. Asa's father, Richard 3rd amassed a large fortune. He had extensive land holdings both locally and in Maine. While Asa farmed his father's Sherborn land, his brother Joseph inherited the family tavern and store. (formerly on the site of 3&5 North Main Street.) His nephew Col. Calvin Sanger was a successful lawyer, store keeper, factory partner and mill owner. The Colonel lived at 8 Washington St

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES Maps of 1788, 1857, 1875, 1889.
Morse - History of Sherborn and Holliston (1856)

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Anne C. Shaughnessy - A Guide to Sherborn and A History of Sherborn



Area

Form no.

156

Sherborn

102 Washington Street

Historic Name Jonas Greenwood Sr. house
Russett Hill Farm

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
☐ Private organization Kevit Co.

Public

Original owner Jonas Greenwood Sr.

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1760-1765

Source research of Margaret Dowse
Bunt

Style Georgian

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Shingle

Outbuildings Barn and two sheds

Major alterations (with dates) Rear wing added, probably in late 19th century.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 3.31

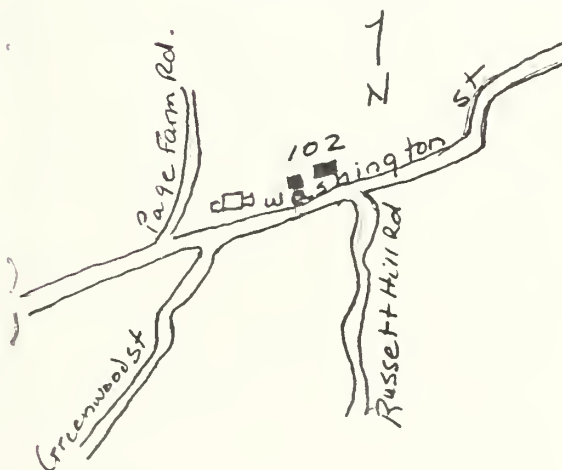
Setting hidden from view by rubblestone wall and high picket fence, red barn with cupola located to West.

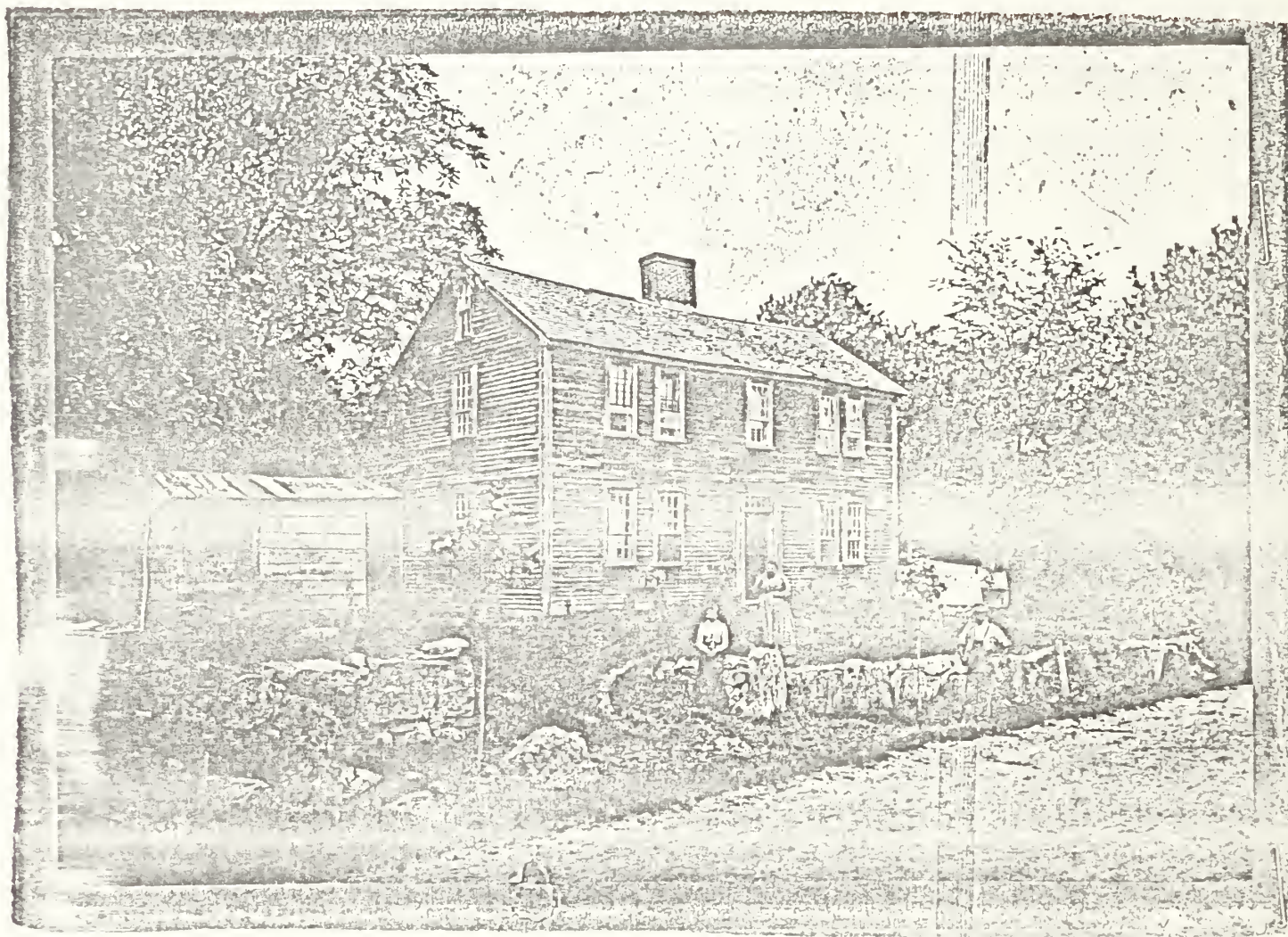
Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)





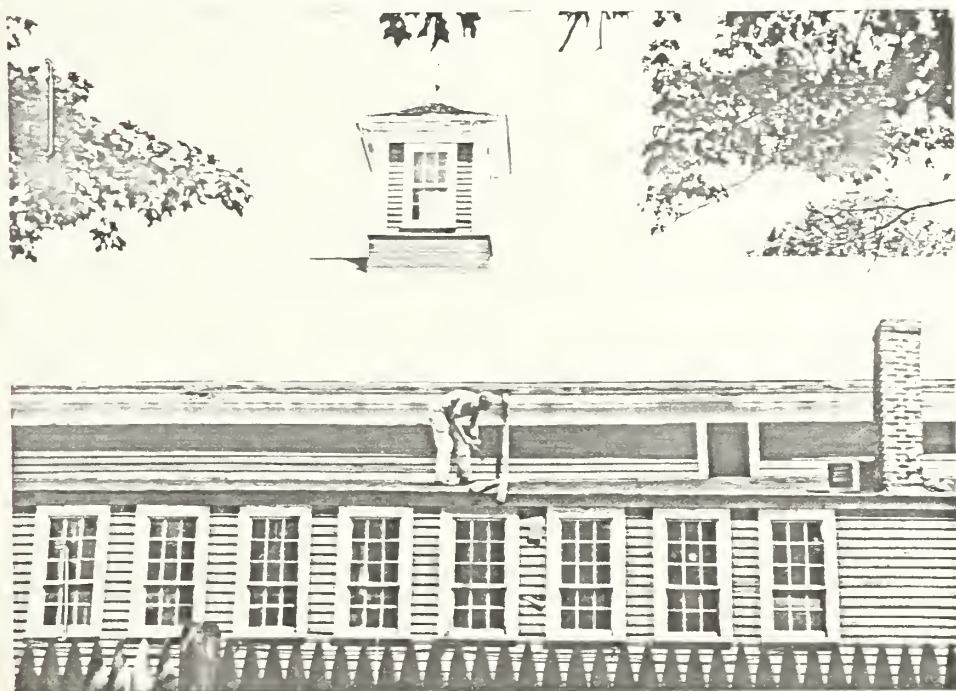
Asa Sanger HOUSE
Late 19th c photograph
courtesy of the Sherborn
Historical Commission

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This property encompasses a country Georgian farm house with late 19th and early 20th century additions and modifications; and a large, red, cupola-crowned barn built c. 1850-1870. The central hall plan main block possesses a symmetrical 5 bay main facade and a rather curious entrance--the door is surrounded by Greek Revival moldings which in turn are surrounded by Doric pilasters and an entablature. Its clapboards are covered with wood shingles. In addition to the large barn, several smaller structures of undetermined age and use complete this attractive compound.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built c. 1760 -1765 by Jonas Greenwood Sr. (1727-1802). The Greenwoods owned all the land from 22 Washington Street through 110 Washington street except for the two Sanger houses. During the 19th century, several generations of Eames lived here and ran a successful apple orchard business. It was here that the engine from the Farm Pond Steamship, "Atlanta" was set up to grind apples for Jonathan Eames Jr.. The large barn on the property was where the apples were sorted and stored when this was known as Russett Hill Farm.



Research by Margaret Dowse Buntin

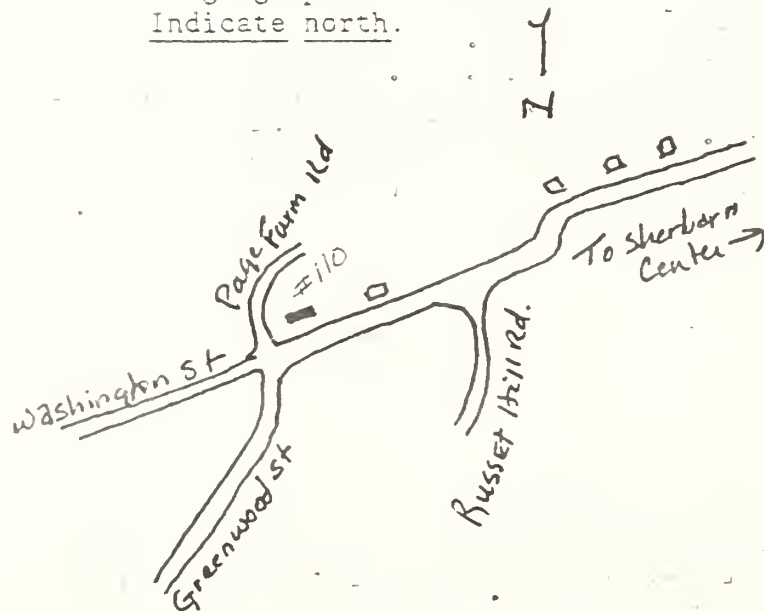
"A Guide To Sherborn" by Anne C. Shaughnessy

1788, 1895, 1889 maps.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Draw map showing property's
location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Sherborn

Address 110 Washington St.

Historic Name Jonas Greenwood Jr. Hse.

Original residential

Present residential

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
☐ Private organization

Robert Cronin

Public

Original owner Jonas Greenwood Jr.

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1821-1822

Source M.D. Buntin's file

Style Federal w. Col. Rev.
modifications

Architect Ebenazar Mann

Exterior wall fabric

Clapboard

Outbuildings Barn

Major alterations (with dates)

Extensively remodeled c.1920

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 2.54

Recorded by E.W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Hist. Comm.

Date July, 1981

Setting situated opp. Wash.

St.-Greenwood St. intersec.

1960's-1970's houses along

Russet Hill Rd. to south. North
side of Wash. St. retains pre 20thc.
rural charm.

*at 137 Western Ave(1826),than to the more high style Col.Calvin Sanger House at 8 Washington St.(1819).In addition Mann is responsible for The Jonas Greenwood Jr.Houses fine interior woodwork and mantles

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This commodious Late Federal house was "colonialized" and enlarged c.1920.It is composed of a clapboard covered main block and two 2 story porch wings.The main block's principle facade (south) is 5 bays wide.In its center is an elegant entrance. Its multi-paneled front door is flanked by attenuated pilasters and crowned by a fanlight and dentillated cornice.The 6/6 windows are simply enframed and are flanked by louvered shutters This houses "colonialization" began in 1913.but the porches and pedimented dormers were added later-c.1920.

Built by Sherborn master builder Ebenezar Mann,this house is closer in appearance to This Ebenezar Goulding House*

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built 1821-1822,by Ebenezar Mann,for Jonas Greenwood Jr. Ebenezar Mann,along with Bowen Adams and Palemon Bickford was one of Sherborn's outstanding early 19thc. master builders. Its first owner,Jonas Greenwood Jr.,was the great grandson of Deacon William Greenwood.He settled in Sherborn c.1710-15 on land" one third m. S.W. Of the Common".His land stretched from 22 Washington St. to 110Washington St.(with the exception of two Sanger properties). Dea.William,in addition to being a farmer,was also a selectman and representative. The original Greenwood homestead was located linear the site of the present Grant House(42 Washington St.).

Jonas Jr. was was born July 19,1775 and was married to Polly Stratten c.1798.Their son Aaron(born 1799) inherited.

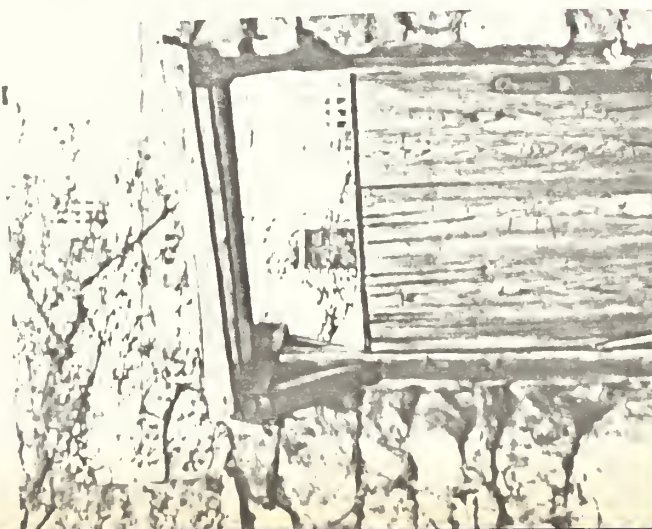
this property.He lived here into the 1880's.He bequeathed \$ 748.00,then a large sum of money,to the Widows and Orphans Society of Sherborn.By 1889.a G.Sanger ownad this house.

Thomas M.Sames,architect,bought the Greenwood place in 1913,from the Harthertz Estate.Sames initiated the houses "colonialization".

Note:Washington Street,prior to the 1850's terminated at this house-along with Greenwood Street,Ash Lane and Hollis St., it was part of the old Post Road.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

- Maps of 1788,1857,1875,1889.
- M.D.Buntins research
- Morses History of Sherborn and Holliston
- Anne C.Shaughnessy's A Guide to Sherborn
- Joseph Blanchard's Reminiscences.





Area	Form no. 158
------	-----------------

Sherborn

Address 254 Washington Street

Historic Name Asa Lenox House

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
 Private organization George
 Penshorn

Public

Original owner undetermined

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1850 - 1870

Source first listed on 1875 map

Style mid 19th c. frame vernacular with early 20th c. Colonial Rev. modifications
 Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) enlarged in early 20th c.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 13.60 acres

Setting located to the west of Stone gate Farm stand, near Holliston border.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION



Sherborn

Address 21 Western Ave

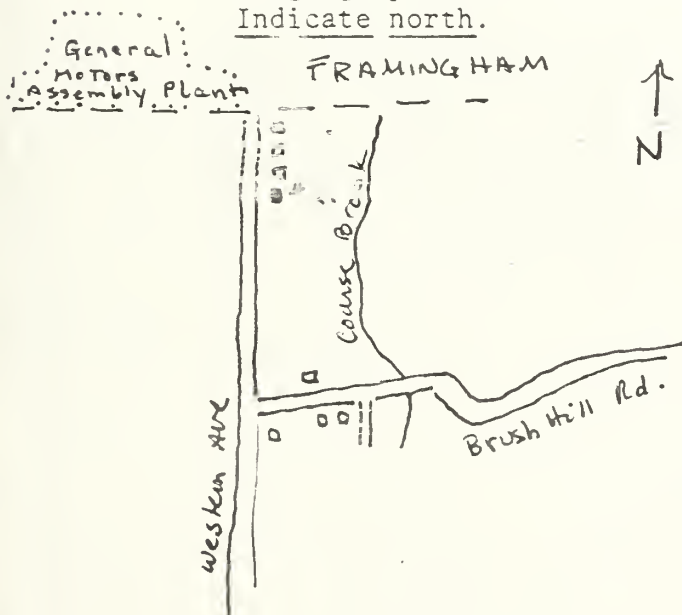
Historic Name undeterminedOriginal residencePresent residence
 Ownership: ☒ Private individual
☐ Private organization
John Wicks

Public

Original owner undeter.

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c 1890-1900Source owner
 Style Victorian cottage with
EASTLAKIAN door hood
 Architect
Exterior wall fabric clapboardOutbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 3 acresSetting transitional areaRecorded by Ed GordonOrganization Sherborn Hist. Comm. fields and woods of Sherborn
 Date July 1981 give way to industrial bldges
 and parking lots of Framingham
GM assembly plant, just to North
of this house.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Once a rather small Cape this dwelling was considerably enlarged in the 1910s and 1920's. While the wide intersecting gables, corvelled chimneys and narrow corner and fascia boards are distinctly 19th c. features, a c. 1920 Colonial Revival porch projects from the Washington Street facade.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

In 1875 this house belonged to Asa Lenox. By 1915 a Mr. Mitchell, editor of the Fox Breeder's Gazette, and Dr. Samuel Wadsworth, a noted Boston veterinarian, established a silver fox farm here. They scientifically raised prize winning show and breeding stock in small buildings and fenced in areas scattered throughout the 50 acres. For many years a formal garden on these grounds attracted visitors from considerable distances.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
Anne C. Shaughnessy - A Guide to Sherborn
1875 Map , also A.Lenox on 1857 map.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This charming Victorian cottage rests on a brick foundation and rises one and one half stories to a gable roof. This diminutive structure is of a rectangular plan. Its west gable end exhibits a high degree of plasticity a bracketed Eastlavian doorhood and a polygonal bay project from this wall. A polygonal bay projects from its southern facade. Its clapboards are currently painted red and its roof is covered with asbestos shingles. Most of the houses on Western Ave., to the south of this house, are rambling 5 bay farm houses built in the late 18th and early 19thc.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

During the 18thc. Western Avenue was known as the way to the Sudbury River. By the mid 1820s it was called the road to the West. In the 18th and 19thc. North West Sherborn was an area of open fields and isolated farm houses. This house was built c.1890-1900, probably to house an employee of the Womens Reformatory. Founded in 1877, the Reformatory is located to the NorthEast of this house in Framingham. Sherborn originally extended several miles beyond the present boundary. In 1890 575 acres was annexed from Sherborn to Framingham.

Note: According to the present owner this house was 60 or 70 years old when he bought it in 1959. It does not appear on the 1875 or 1889 atlases.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Telephone interview with owner.

Maps of 1875, 1889

Anne C. Shaughnessy's The History of Sherborn

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

Address 46 Western Avenue

Historic Name Leslie Philbrook House

Original residence

Present residence

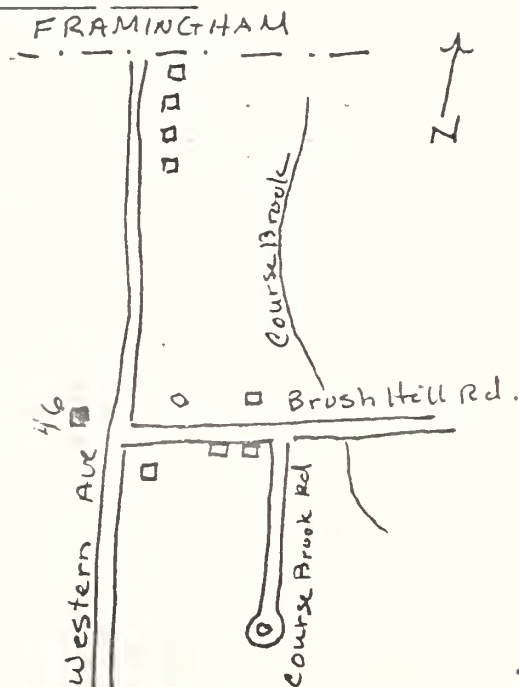
Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization Edith V. Philbrook

Public

Original owner Leslie Philbrook

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1926

Source Edith V. Philbrook and

Florence M. (Philbrook) Wentworth

Style concrete block vernacular

Architect/Builder =Leslie Philbrook

Exterior wall fabric concrete blocks

Outbuildings shed

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 3.3 acres

Setting situated at foot of Brush Hill

Road on western side of Western Ave.

fields to the rear of the house; General Motors' Framingham plant is located a mile to the north

(Staple additional sheets here)

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date October 1981



The original house at 46 Western Avenue
Photograph taken between 1906 and 1925
courtesy of Edith V. Philbrook and Florence
M. (Philbrook) Wentworth



*been creatively used to suggest quoins at its corners and a "string course" of projecting blocks separates the first and second floors. The joints of the concrete blocks are plainly evident lending a rusticated look to this unusual structure.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This concrete block house is one of Sherborn's more recent architectural curiosities. It is the only house in Sherborn whose fabric consists of concrete blocks although several garages are composed of this material. It rests on the foundation of a c. 1890 dwelling. (This old house was 2½ stories tall, had a gable roof and was painted yellow.)

The present house is also 2½ stories tall and is crowned by a wide gable roof whose attic walls are faced with multi-colored asbestos shingles. Its main facade (east gable end) is three bays wide. The cement blocks have*

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house replaced a frame dwelling which burned during a blizzard on January 20, 1925. The current house was built on the foundation of the old Haynes House. On December 26, 1906, Leslie Philbrook of West Natick, owner of a large tree farm, bought this property from either Gardner Haynes or his son, Nelson. They were contractors who apparently built the first house c. 1890. Mr. Philbrook, his wife and three daughters moved to 60 Brush Hill Road after the disastrous 1925 fire. Apparently the fire started in one of the barns that were attached to the house - the house might have been saved if it had been cut off from its service buildings. Mr. Philbrook constructed the present "fire proof" house out of cement blocks. Mrs. Philbrook refused to move into the house until it was finished - it wasn't until May 1926 that this house was ready for habitation.

Note: Still intact from the old Haynes Place are front steps which are composed of large slabs of finely dressed granite.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Interview with Edith V. Philbrook and Mrs. Florence M. (Philbrook) Wentworth, daughters of Leslie Philbrook
Joseph Blanchard's reminiscences
Maps of 1875 and 1888



Area

Form no.

161

Sherborn

Address 63 Western Avenue

Historic Name Morton-VanWeiran House

Original residence

Present residence

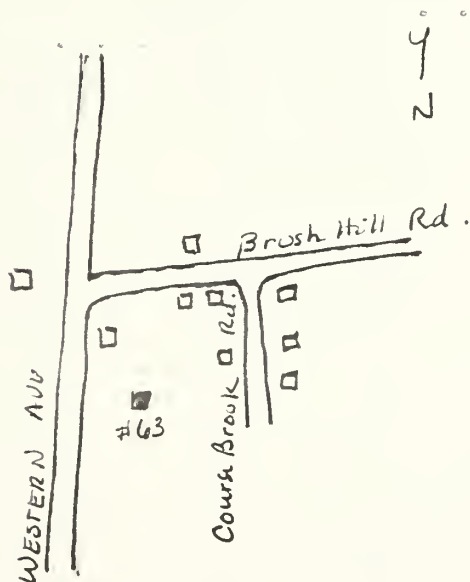
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization Frank
and Beth Jenkins

Public

Original owner Morton family

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1895

Source owner

Style Queen Anne

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barn

Major alterations (with dates) south wing
added by Max Ferro in 1980

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 3.50

Setting located in farm-forest area
which retains much of its pre 20th c
rural character.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Between the Civil War and World War I very few houses were built in Sherborn. During the late 19th c. residents on out-lying farms as well as "in town" continued to live in homesteads built in the 17th, 18th and early 19thc. These houses were constantly being enlarged with ells, bays, porches etc. By the early 20th c. new construction was largely limited to "estate" houses in south eastern Sherborn.

The Morton house is one of the very few Sherborn houses built in the 1890's. Only the John Holbrook House (1880) at 44 North Main St. is *
HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1895 for a family named Morton. Mrs. Morton was a superintendant at the Women's Reformatory in Framingham. The Mortons sold in 1910 to the VanWeirans.

H.A.W. Van Wieran was born in Gottingen Germany in 1862. He sailed for the U.S. in 1891. He was the head of the German Dept. at the New England Conservatory of Music from 1900-1903. He taught German at Boston University from 1903-1912. In 1912 he was appointed Prof. of German for Tufts pre-med program. Along with his wife and two daughters he settled in Sherborn in 1910. At the time of his death in 1925 it was noted that "Prof. Van Weiran acquired a beautiful estate on Brush Hill 15 years ago and had a hobby of raising fruit."

*comparable to this house's complexity of form. Stylistically, this house is Queen Anne verging on the Colonial Revival. Its main facade faces north - its original driveway (now barely visible in pasture land) lead from Brush Hill Road. Essentially rectangular in plan, it rises 2½ stories to wide gables. A bracketed entrance porch projects from its north facade. Its north east corner is accentuated by a 3 story conical tower. Of interest is the north gable's round arched recessed porch which is enframed by a Colonial Revival molding. Its south ell was built in 1980 by Max Ferro.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Owner - Mrs. Frank Jenkins

Not on maps of 1875 or 1889

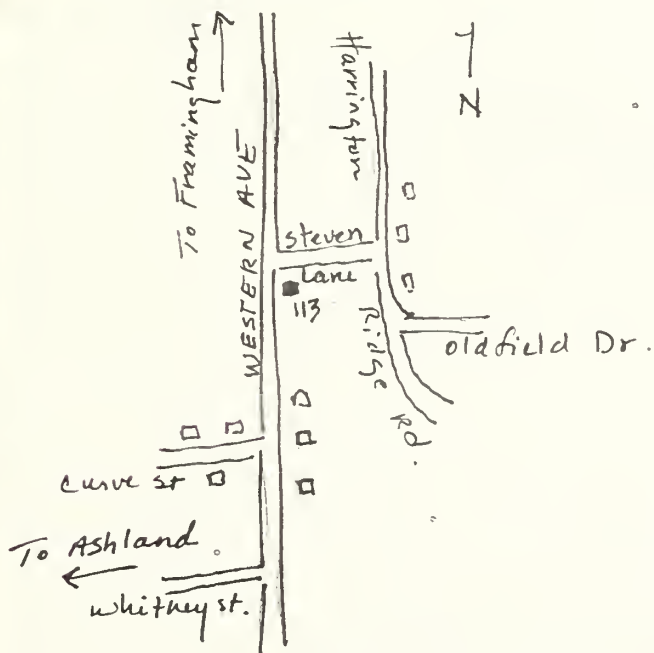
Interview with Edith V. Philbrook and Florence M. (Philbrook) Wentworth

162

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Hist. Comm.

Date July 1981.

Sherborn

Address 113 Western Ave .

Historic Name Thomas Morse House

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Dr. David J. & Carole Hand

Hand Public

Original owner Thomas Morse

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1740

Source Morse Genealogy

Style mid 18thc. frame vernacular.

Architect

shingle

Exterior wall fabric

Outbuildings barns & garage

Major alterations (with dates) recent porch addition

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 19.52

Setting Stands close to West-

ern Ave. behind Fieldstone wall.

1960's and 70's houses to rear.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This mid 18thc. farm house is located on the eastern side of Western Ave near Brush Hill Road. To the east of this property are 1960's and 70's homes which line Harrington Ridge Road. Over time this house has been greatly enlarged and modified. (e.g. the bay window which projects from the north facade.) It is composed of a 2 story main block and ell. Its 5 bay main facade faces south. It is obscured by an enclosed porch. This dwelling rests on a granite foundation and rises to a gable roof. Its property encompasses several barns and out buildings.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house's land was part of Henry Leland's large estate. His father, Hopestill, settled in Sherborn as early as 1654. Henry acquired approximately 500 acres of land. In his will of 1680 he left 11 acres of land called "Oldfields" to his sister Experience and her husband Thomas Holbrook. "Oldfields" lay west of Brush Hill and east of Western Avenue. Bardwell notes that at the time of first settlement this area "was probably a cleared field when it came into his possession and a former garden spot of the Indians."

By c. 1740 Thomas Morse owned the Leland-Holbrook land and built a portion of the present house. Morse built the Morse-Tay House further to the south on Western Avenue about 1700. In the 18thc. Western Avenue was called "The Road to the Sudbury River." In any event Thomas Morse was the first permanent English settler of New Dublin, New Hampshire. Of the early settlers of the town, by far the largest number came from Sherborn. The immigration to New Dublin began about 1762.

It is known that between 1760 and 1762 Sherborn men cut pathways through the woods in the District of North Monadnock No. 3, as it was then called. That Thomas Morse and other Sherborn citizens settled in New Dublin probably is due to the fact that Joseph Twitchell of Pleasant St., Sherborn, was the agent of the proprietors for the sale of the land. He, himself, owned a large amount of New Dublin land but never lived there.

Capt. Thomas Morse was one of the oldest New Dublin settlers. The Royalist governor Wentworth offered him a commission in the British army (on the eve of The Revolution) but he refused it. Morse's Sherborn property was inherited by his 11th child, Ezra (born 1752). This house appears unlabeled on the 1788 map. By 1875 an H. Alger owned this house. He was a railroad engineer. In recent years Jeanette McGregor raised cattle on this property. She named it "Oldfields."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of 1788, 1857, 1875, 1889.

Sherborn Past and Present 1674-1924. by Sherborn Historical Soc members . M.D. Buntins File

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

201 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

Address 127 Western Avenue

Historic Name Possibly the E. S. Hutchins Ho

Original residence

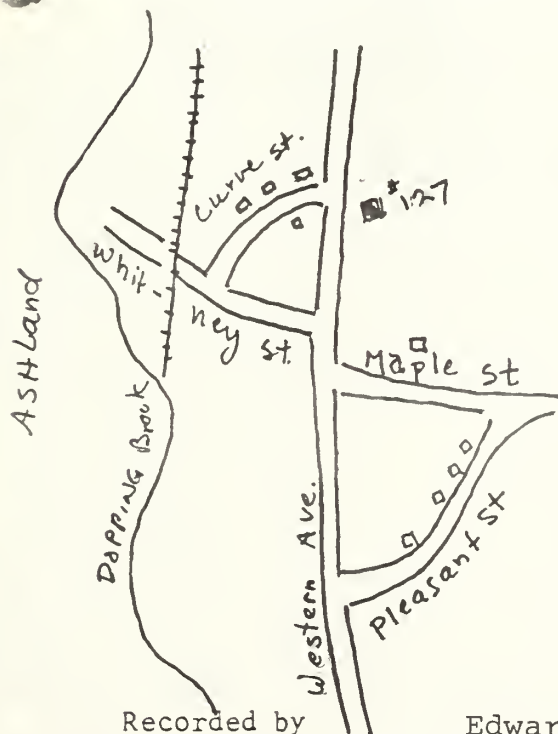
Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization Whittemore

Public

Original owner Possibly E. S. Hutchins

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1850 with late 19th and early 20th c modifications

Source visual

Style mid 19th c. frame vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barn

Major alterations (with dates) front porch

added possibly c. 1880 - 1900

remodelled in 1967

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2.50 acres

Setting set back from Western Avenue and entrance to Curve Street on tree shaded lot

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This residence is difficult to "read" because of numerous additions and modifications. It is composed of a large $2\frac{1}{2}$ story main block and 2 story rear wing. It may have been built c. 1850 as a 3 bay Greek Revival although its "volume" is a bit larger than the average Temple Form Greek Revival dwelling. Projecting from its main facade is a late 19th c. porch with turned porch posts and a pedimented entrance. Projecting from its northern facade is a two story bay with "colonial" multi-paned picture windows which were added c. 1940's or 1950's. The shingle covered pedimented attic strikes a Queen Anne note.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house's date of construction and original owner are difficult to determine. It may be the residence labeled E. S. Hutchins on the 1875 and 1889 maps.

According to town assessors' records, this house was built in "1866 \pm ". Around the turn of the century it was owned by a Mauro family whose daughter, a Mrs. French, lived next door at 137 Western Ave. Both the Mauros and French's were members of a "religious sect from Framingham who stood on corners and preached."

This house was remodelled in 1967 when Mark and Polly Kiseil purchased this property. It was sold to the Whittemores in 1979.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

1875 map
1889 map



Sherborn

Address 137 Western Avenue

Historic Name Eleazer Goulding House

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

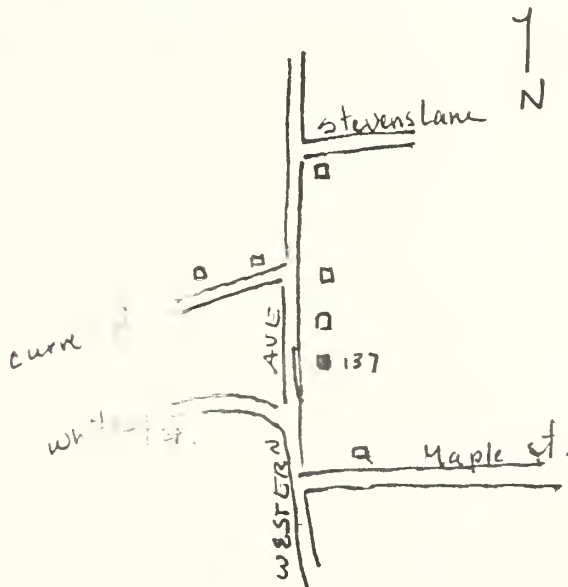
Alan Kluckman

Public

Original owner Eleazer Goulding

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1825

Source M.D. Buntin's research

Style Federal

Architect-builder: Capt. Ebenezer Man

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings shed

Major alterations (with dates)

rear wing probably mid 19th c.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2.00

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

Setting Situated in the heart of West Sherborn's farm country-house lot and surrounding area retain pre-20th c. rural charm.

**surface treatments for these dwellings.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This handsome residence reflects the talents of Sherborn's early 19th c. master builder, Ebenezer Mann. The main facade of this 2½ story gable roof dwelling shows a good deal of simplicity and restraint. Its main entrance is much more understated than that of the Col. Sanger House which Mann built 6 years earlier on Washington Street. Its front door is flanked by attenuated Doric Pilasters and crowned by a shallow fan and dentillated cornice. Its windows are simply enframed and contain 6/6 lights. The difference between 137 Western ave. and 8 Washington St is that of the farmhouse in the western hinterlands of a community to that of an "in-town" residence of one of the town's most prominent citizen's. These distinctions are reflected in the **

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built by Sherborn's master builder Ebenezer Mann. in 1825. Mann constructed residences of high quality workmanship from c. 1805-1840. His most notable structures included the Col. Calvin Sanger House at 8 Washington st. (1819) and the Lemuel Leland House, 61 North Main St. (1810). Upon the completion of Col. Sanger's house Mann boasted that *** (see below)

He married Polly Dowse c. 1807 and lived at 30 North Main St. He built 137 Western Ave. for Eleazer Goulding who survived the house's completion by little more than a year. The Gouldings owned this land as early as 1788. During the late 19th c. an Ezra Hutchins lived here. He lost his life by being trapped in a folding bed.

Around the turn of the century the French family lived here. Mrs. French's parents, the Mauros, lived at 127 Western Ave. Both families belonged "to a religious sect of people from Framingham who stood on corners and preached."

*** "You can fill the wainscoted southeast room on the ground floor with water up to the window sash and I'll guarantee it won't leak a drop."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Maps of 1788, 1875, 1889.

M.D. Buntin's research.

Anne C. Shaughnessy's A Guide to Sherborn.
 "Historical Sketches of the Town of Sherborn in Mass." - Bardwell



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



location in relation to nearest
cross streets and other buildings
or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by E.W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Com.

Date July, 1981

Sherborn

Address 147 Western Avenue

Historic Name Joseph Cleale House

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

Jack Farrell

Public

Original owner Joseph Cleale

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1815-1820

Source Morse's History of
Sherborn

Style Federal-Gr. Rev.

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings Barn, small cottage

attached to rear ell

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

2.00

Approx. acreage

Setting surrounded by west Sherborn's
farms-this area retains much of
its pre-20th c. charm.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

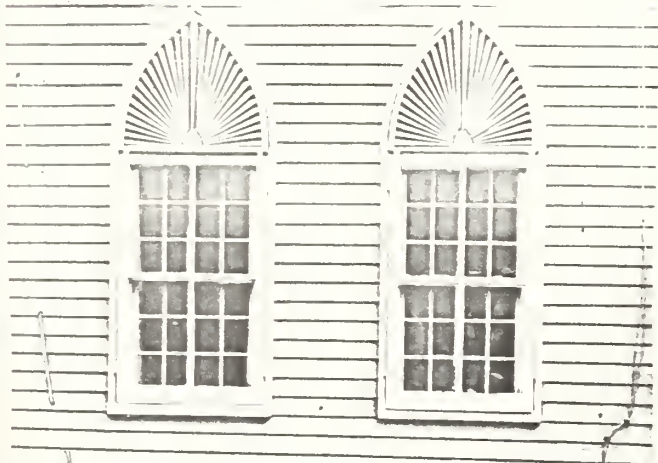
The Joseph Cleale House is one of Sherborn's most stylish farm houses. its side and street facades exhibit unusual Gothicized Federal windows. In terms of form, its rectangular main block features symmetrical, recessed entrance porches at the corners of its western gable end. It rises 2½ stories to a steeply pitched gable. Although its form is not unique in Sherborn, it is the oldest house of this type in town. Thirty-two and thirty-fourth Main St and 28 Everett Street were built in the 1820's and 1830's. (see Forms 91 and 17). Neither of these houses possess windows surmounted by fans which culminate in pointed arches. This homestead's rear wing may be contemporary to the main block. The wing is crowned by a hip roof. Projecting from its south wall**

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house is located on Western avenue, a north-south thoroughfare which was laid out in the early 18th century. Originally known as "the way to the Merrimack River", it was briefly called "the road to the West" (1822-1825). Joseph Cleale built the house shortly after he moved from Ipswich to Sherborn in 1816. Born in May 1794, he married Millie Mann of Walpole. His son Joseph A. Cleale was one of 82 Sherborn citizens who volunteered to fight in the Civil War. Joseph Sr's. ninth child Edwin (1836-1914) inherited the homestead. Edwin's sister, a Mrs. Prince and her son lived here into the 1930's. More recently the Town's winter "school barge" driver, Harold Stinson owned this house.

Mr. Stinson started driving the School barge in 1910.

** a late 19th c. porch with turned posts. Abutting the wing's rear wall is a diminutive shingle covered cottage.



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

M.D. Buntin's research

Anne C. Sbbugnessy A Guide to Sherborn and The History of Sherborn.

Maps of 1875, 1889. Map of 1857.

Joseph Blanchard's reminiscences





Area

Form no.

165

Sherborn

ss 190 Western Avenue

ric Name Joseph Crackbone House

Original residence

Present residence/Farmer Braun's

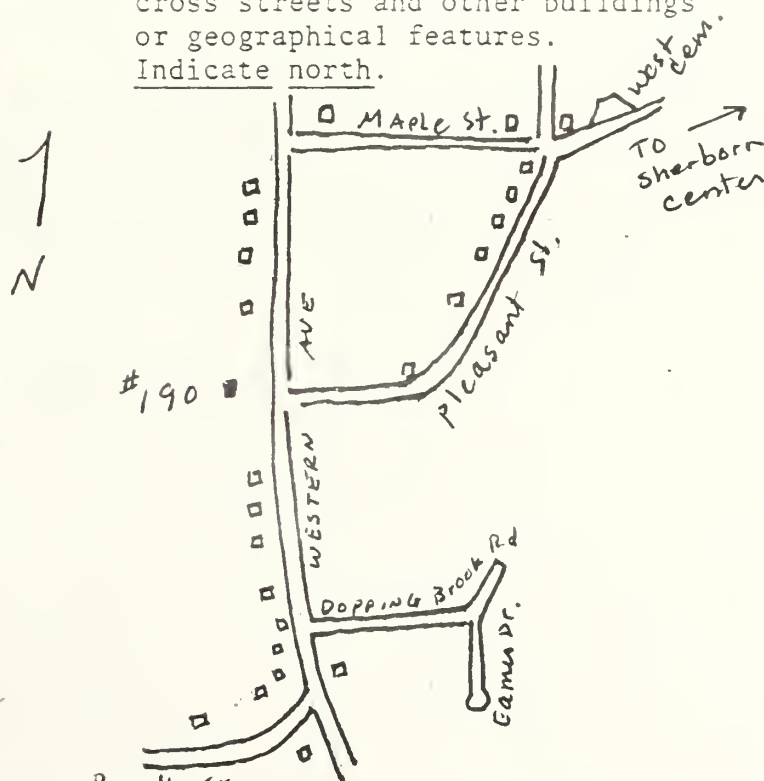
ship: ☐ Private individual Herbs
Private organization Robert
and Phyllis Braun

Public

Original owner Joseph Crackbone

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1750

Source Morse's History of Sherborn

Style Georgian with Greek Revival

Architect entrance

Exterior wall fabric shingle

Outbuildings barns, chicken coop, pur
house

Major alterations (with dates) rear and
side additions date to mid 19th and
early 20th c.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage part of 50

Setting located in the heart of Weste

Sherborn's farm country which reta

much of its pre 20th c. rural char

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Built c. 1750, this farmhouse's main block rises 2½ stories to a gable roof. A tall brick chimney projects from the center of the roof. In the center of its 5 bay main facade is a handsome entrance - its front door is flanked by narrow multipane sidelights and wood panels and Doric pilasters. Crowning the front door is a pediment which contains a recessed triangular panel. Wings project from its gable and rear walls. Several outbuildings on the property are of considerable age (at least late 19th c.). This is one of several farm houses along Western Ave. which provide a glimpse of life on a pre 20th c. Sherborn farm.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was apparently completed about the time of Joseph Crackbone's marriage to Lucy Coolidge (1750). Lucy was the daughter of Isaac and Hannah Morse Coolidge. Her sisters' Sherborn houses are still extant in 1981 - Hannah married Thomas Russell and built 126 Coolidge Street and Grace married Ezra Holbrook and built 67 South Main Street.

By 1875 Artemus J. Leland owned this house. In 1889 it belonged to a D. Leland. The Fitts family who used the farm as a summer place, remodeled it in the early 1900's.



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Morse's History of Sherborn

Anne C. Shaughnessy - A Guide to Sherborn

Maps of 1875 and 1889, 1788, 1857



Area

Form no.

167

Sherborn

Address 255 Western Avenue

Historic Name Micah Leland House

Original residence

Present residence

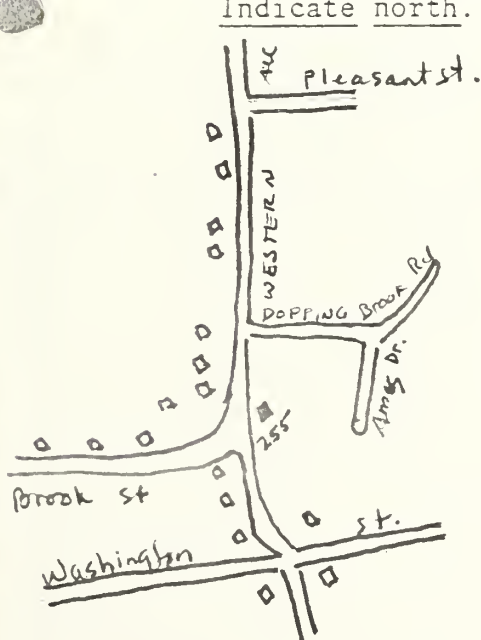
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization Carleton
and Lynn Comins

Public

Original owner Micah Leland

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date 1824

Source Morse's History of Sherborn

Style early 19th c. frame vernacular

Architect/Builder=Ebenezer Mann
shingle

Exterior wall fabric

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) remodeled
in the 1930's - hip roof was removed
at that time.

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 5.00

Setting located close to road - new
houses of Dopping Brook Rd. and Ame
Drive development to rear of property

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house was one of several built in the 1810's and 1820's by Sherborn master builder, Ebenezer Mann. Essentially rectangular in plan this dwelling rises 2½ stories to a gable roof. It was originally surmounted by a hip roof which was removed in the 1930's. At that time the exterior was also remodeled. The pediment above the front door and the sidelights appear to be 20th c. replacements. This house's pre 20th c. rural setting has been compromised by a c. 1960's housing development to the east of its property.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built in 1824 for Deacon Micah Leland and his wife Lois. Their son Emlyn inherited this property and owned this property until at least the 1890's.

farm

Note. This house was among the half dozen houses built on or near Western Ave. between 1800 and 1830. Western Ave. was known as the way to the Sudbury River and about 1822-5 as the Road to the West. The master builder Ebenezer Mann was also responsible for Sherborn's finest Federal residence- The Col. Calvin Sanger House at 8 Washington St. (built 1819).

He built the Eleazer Goulding House, also on Western Ave, in 1825. (#137)

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Morse's History of Sherborn

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Anne C. Shaughnessy - A Guide to Sherborn

Maps of 1875 and 1889



266 Western Ave (c. 1890s)

1872. 3. 3. 504. 1872. 3. 3. 504.



Area

Form no.

168.

Sherborn

Address 266 Western Avenue

Historic Name Morse-Tay-Leland-Hawes

House

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

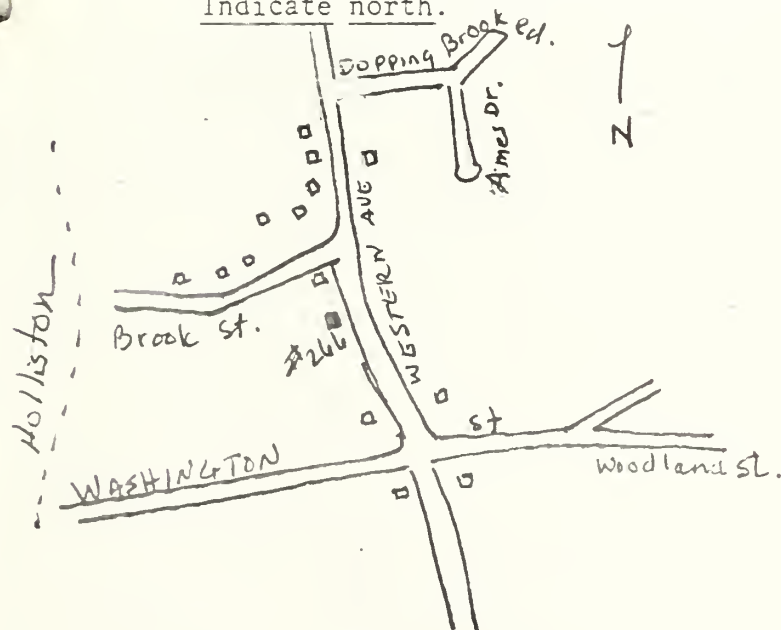
Private organization Daniel Travers

Public

Original owner James Morse

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1700

Source "Sherborn Past and Present 1674-1924"

Style Georgian

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings attached shed

Major alterations (with dates) barn on property to northwest is no longer extant

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 2.00

Setting located close to road in heart of Western Ave. farm country - area pre 20th c. rural charm still intact

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

*in the center of its eastern gable wall is another entrance which is surmounted by a multipane transom and simple pediment. Once the home of one of the town's most prominent citizens (Dr. Tay) this house is currently undergoing much needed repairs.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is one of Sherborn's most attractive 18th c. farm houses. Composed of a 2½ story main block and one story rear wing. Its elegant surface treatments - late Georgian in style - were probably added by Dr. Tay in the 1770's or 1780's. Its 4 bay main facade features a graceful doorway which attests to the skill of the country carpenter/builder. Its front door is flanked by narrow Doric pilasters. Above the front door is a semicircular fanlight which contains Gothicized tracery. Crowning the entrance is a dentillated pediment. Above the 12/8 upper windows is a dentillated cornice. Located *

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house was built about 1700 by James Morse (born 1686), son of Capt. Joseph Morse, on land which his father drew in a division of "common land" in west Sherborn. James Morse married Ruth Sawin - their children were born between 1709 and 1720. James' daughter Ruth inherited this property and she married Joshua Leland. On the death of Joshua in the 1770's this house was conveyed to Dr. Jonathan Tay who came from Salem to make his home in Sherborn and married Mary Holbrook. He had an extensive practice despite competition from Dr. Tapley Wyeth who lived at 46 North Main St. It is interesting to note that Brook St. to the north of this house was long known Dr. Tay's Lane.

The Tay's daughter, Betsy, married Hopestill Leland, son of Lt. Hopestill Leland, and inherited this house. This property is labelled Amos Leland on both the 1875 and 1889 maps. In recent years Sylvia Hawes, a direct descendant of the Lelands, Tays and Morses, has lived in this house.



BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

"Sherborn Past and Present 1674-1924" - Sherborn Historical Society

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Anne C. Shaughnessy - A Guide to Sherborn

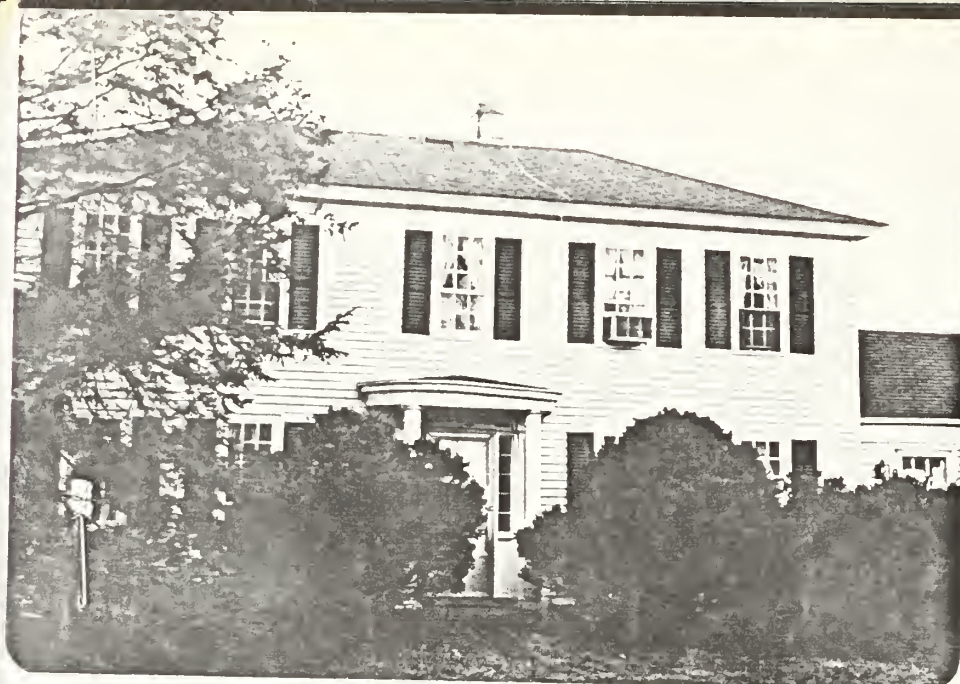
"Historical Sketches, Sherborn Tercentenary 1652-1952"

maps of 1788, 1875 and 1889, 1857



Dr. Jonathan Tay House.

Dr JONATHAN TAY HOUSE
266 Western Ave
photograph of undetermined date
courtesy of the Sherborn Historical
Society



Area

Form no.

169

Sherborn

Address 320 Western Ave.

Historic Name Ebenezer Leland House

Original residence

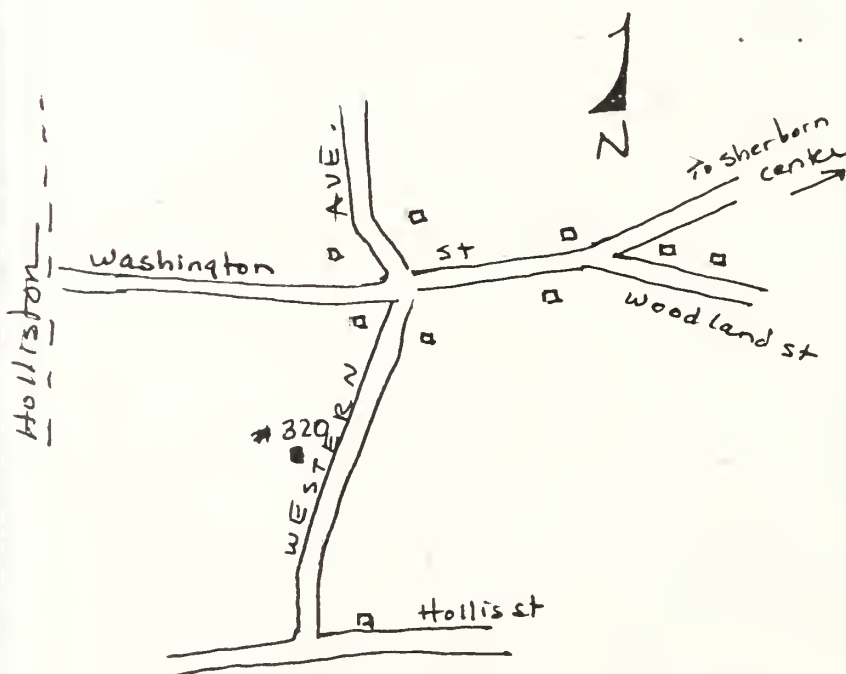
Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
 Private organization Bruce and Barbara Marcel
 Public _____

Original owner Ebenezer Leland

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date early 1700's, enlarged c. 1800

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin's file

Style Federal

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric synthetic siding

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) enlarged c. 1800

Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 3.22

Setting attractive manicured lawn and tree shaded grounds. Area retains rural, farm country atmosphere.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

Although denatured by the application of aluminum siding to its walls, this house retains its c. 1800 Federal form. Of a rectangular plan, it rises 2½ stories to a hip roof. Its highly symmetrical 5 bay main facade features an elegant main entrance. Its front door is flanked by narrow side lights and is surmounted by a fan light. Sheltering the entrance is a semicircular porch whose roof is supported by Tuscan columns. Like many Sherborn houses it is not readily apparent from the exterior that it contains a much older nucleus - in this case the oldest portion dates to the early 1700's.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The Lelands or Laylands were among Sherborn's earliest settlers. A portion of this house may have been built at the time of Ebenezer Leland's marriage in 1708. His son Capt. Caleb Leland (b. 1712) inherited this property and passed it on to his 9th child John. After John's marriage to Caroline Jones in 1783, the place became known as the "Jones-Leland Home".

In 1875 this house belonged to a J. J. Leland. By 1889 a Mr. Hartly owned this property.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
Anne C. Shaughnessy - A Guide to Sherborn
Maps of 1788, 1875 and 1889
1789 Assessors list



Area

Form no.

170

Sherborn

Address 50 Whitney Street

Historic Name Whitney Station

Original rail road station

Present residence

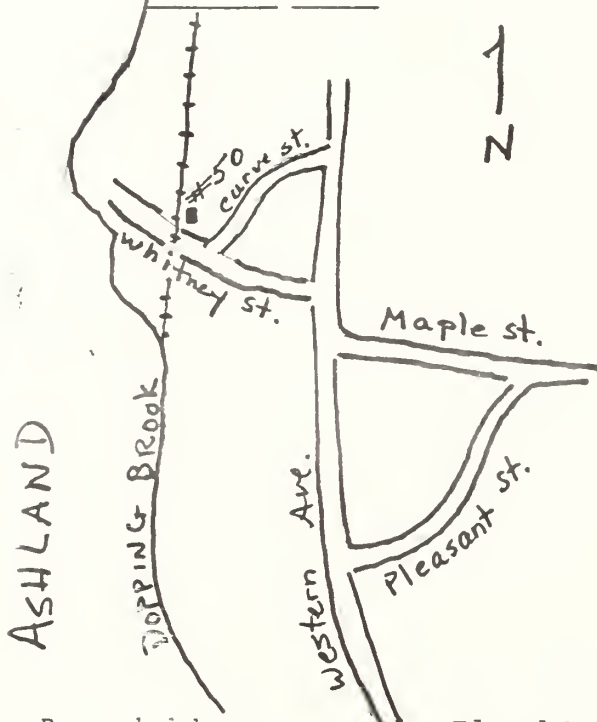
Ownership: ☒ Private individual
☐ Private organization Raymond D. Teter

Public

Original owner Milford branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1870

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Style late 19th century frame vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard and shingle

Outbuildings

Major alterations (with dates) covered

porch added in early 20th century.

Moved back and up several Date 1920's
hundred feet

Approx. acreage less than one acre

Setting situated in heavily wooded area

near railroad tracks.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is a simple 1 1/2 story structure. A covered porch swathed in shingles projects from its main facade. Its main block culminates in a moderately pitched gable roof.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Built c. 1870, this diminutive structure served as a station house for the Milford branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad. It appears on both the 1875 and 1889 maps labeled "Whitney Station." This stop afforded West Sherborn citizens with direct service to Holliston, Milford, Framingham, and Boston. This building was moved back and up several hundred feet in the 1920's. It was apparently converted to a private residence after railway service was discontinued in the 1940's.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research.
Maps of 1875&1889.



Area

Form no.

171

Sherborn

Address 68 Whitney Street

Historic Name a Whitney house

Original residence

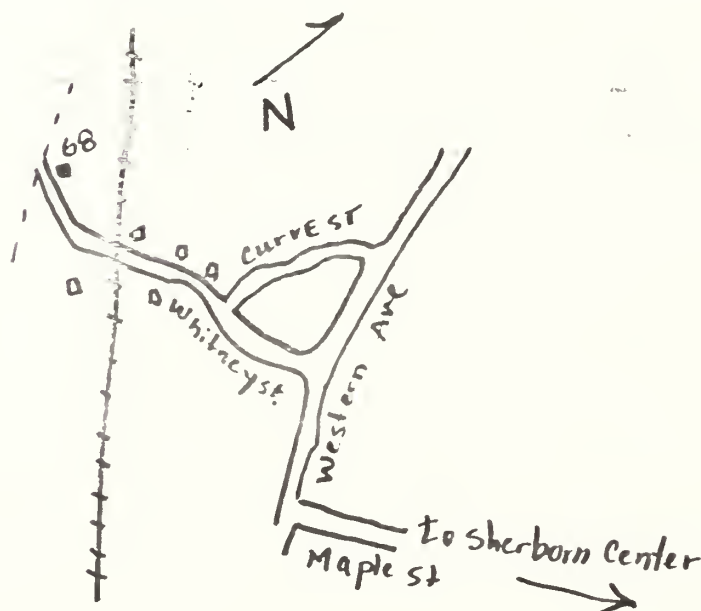
Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization Douglas R. Brian
Public

Original owner Whitney

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1840-1845

Source deduced from Morse's History of Sherborn

Style mid 19th century frame vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 3.28

Setting situated near the Ashland-Sherborn town line on a well maintained lot.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date August, 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This is a simple c. 1840-45 cottage--a smaller, more loosely interpreted Greek Revival temple-like house. Wide corner and fascia boards define its edges, its windows are simple enframed and its front door is flanked by Doric pilasters and a dentilated cornice.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

Built by a Whitney c. 1840-45, this house was owned by a W. Whitney in the 1870's and 1880's. Originally Whitney Street was lined with only Whitney farms and was known as the Road to Ashland.

Whitneys settled in North West Sherborn in the mid 18thc. The Whitneys who lived in this house and other houses in the area were the descendants of the Hon. Daniel Whitney 1733-1810. He was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775 and a Representative to the General Court for 14 years. He lived at 41 North Main Street. According to Anne Shaughnessy, "His children with the other many Whitney descendants, preferred their North Sherborn holdings, and the [North Main Street] homestead was sold in 1824, to Captain Daniel Paul."

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Anne C. Shaughnessy-A Guide to Sherborn

Rev. Abner Moses History of Sherborn

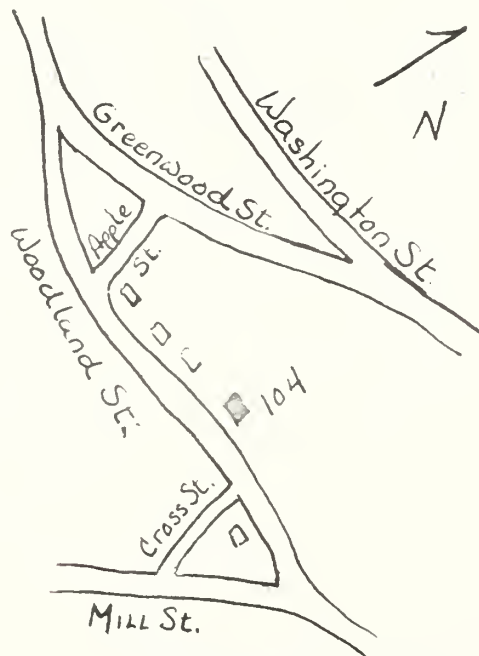
Maps of 1788, 1871, 1875, 1889

172

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date July 1981

Sherborn

Address 104 Woodland Street

Historic Name "Woodland Farm" or the Leland House

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization Fritz Bilfinger

Public

Original owner either Hopestill or Moses Leland

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1705 with c. 1715, 1760, 1820 and 1950 additions
Source Max Ferro

Style country Georgian

Architect

Exterior wall fabric shingle

Outbuildings garage-apartment, small milk house

Major alterations (with dates) house enlarged c. 1715, main block assumed present form c. 1760, E. wing added c. 1760, W. ell added c. 1950
Moved _____ Date _____

Approx. acreage 19.89 acres

Setting located on well maintained grounds, low fieldstone wall located N.W. corner of property adjacent to driveway

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

SEE ATTACHED SHEET .

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This house has significant historical associations with the Lelands (or Laylands) one of the first families to settle in Sherborn in the mid 17th century. "Woodland Farm" was part of the Hopestill Leland settlement. A portion of this residence may be the main house built by Hopestill Leland in c. 1702. In that year he married Mary Bullard. Their son, Daniel, "inherited his father's place S.W. of Sewell's Meadow." Daniel's twin sons, Moses and Aaron, inherited his property. Moses owned the eastern portion which included this farm. Aaron's house, located to the west of his brother's, burned, and remnants of the cellar hole are still visible. This house passed from Moses to his son, Col. Daniel Leland (b. 1781), who in turn passed it to his son, Frederick (b. 1813). An F. Leland is listed at this address in 1889. Several members of the family were musical and were active in the Sherborn band.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
Anne C. Shaughnessy - A Guide to Sherborn
Maxmillian Ferro's report on Woodland Farm to Fritz Bilfinger, Nov. 8, 1976
(under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.)



NINETEENTH CENTURY VIEW OF WOODLAND FARM. COURTESY OF MARK P. O'BRIEN

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

104 Woodland Street

Maximillian Ferro's structural analysis of "Woodland Farm", undertaken in the fall of 1976, revealed that this house evolved from a c. 1705 "Half-House" - a one room plan structure which was two stories high. An earlier, smaller house is indicated by the fact that the chimney is displaced forward. Max Ferro notes that "chimneys were built at the ridge so that a chimney in the forward slope of the roof indicates that the width of the house has changed." The house was enlarged c. 1715 "using two available gunstock posts and a cased frame." A lean-to may have been added at that time. About 1760 the house was reframed to its present width. Its east wing was added c. 1820 and the west ell was constructed c. 1950.

This house's exterior is in the Georgian style. Its main 5 bay facade faces south as was the custom in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Its main entrance exhibits Greek Revival and Colonial Revival modifications - its front door is flanked by multi-pane sidelights and is surmounted by a triangular, dentillated pediment. Its 8/12 sash windows are simply enframed. Its 3 bay gable ends face east and west and feature c. 1860 Italianate bracket. Unfortunately, this venerable house's clapboards are covered with shingles.

Noteworthy interior features include the East Parlor's late chamfered frame, with 45 degree triangular lamb's tongues and the West Parlor's chamfered summer beam.

In the attic, the original rafters of the smaller house are still in place. This house's structural evolution might be compared to the Col. Nathan House on Brush Hill Road (No. 52) which evolved from a much smaller c. 1680 nucleus, whose main block assumed its present size c. 1760 and like Woodland Farm had its entrance remodelled in the Greek Revival style c. 1840.

Woodland Farm's setting retains much of its pre 20th century rural charm - the house is situated behind a picturesque fieldstone wall and is surrounded by trees of considerable age.



Area

Form no.

173

Sherborn

Address 144 Woodland Street

Historic Name William Hodge House

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

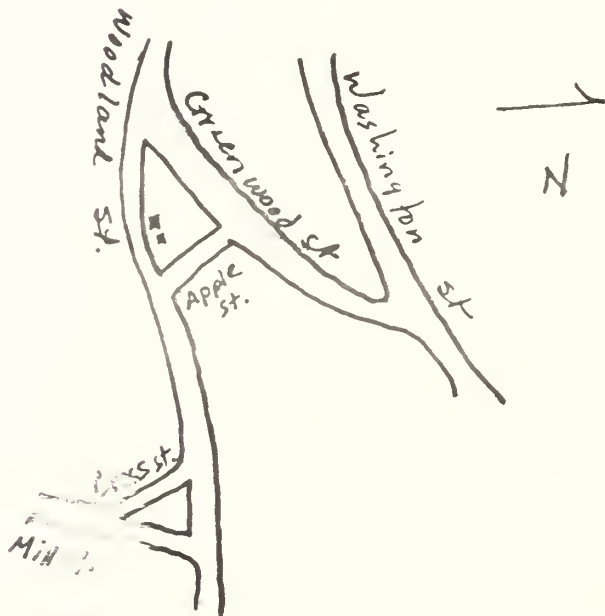
Domenic Furino

Public

Original owner probably William Hodge

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1860

Source visual, appears on 1875 map

Style elements of Greek Revival

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings barn surmounted by Italianate cupola is of architectural interest

Major alterations (with dates)

Front porches added in 20th century

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 3.21

Setting situated on "island" bounded by Woodland, Greenwood, and Apple streets, its eastern facade is adjacent to low fieldston

wall and driveway. Picturesque barn on eastern portion of property.

(Staple additional sheets here)

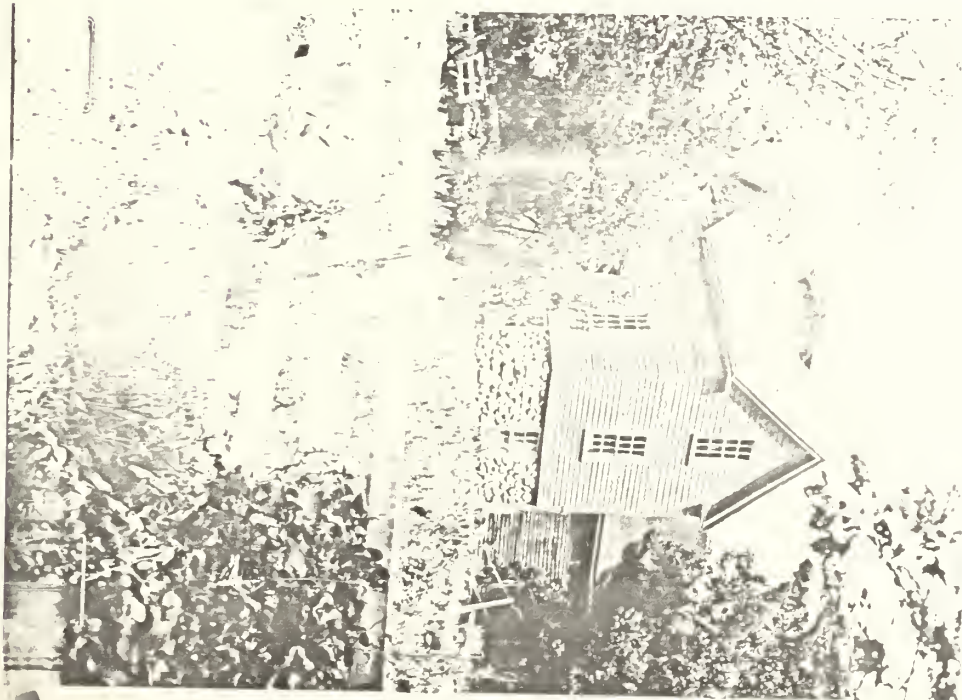
ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house, together with its picturesque barn, provide a glimpse of life on a mid 19th century Sherborn farm. This 2 story L-shaped structure features projecting and recessed front porches, intersecting rooflines, steeply pitched gables and both shed and wall dormers. Its southern gable exhibits a front door flanked by handsome Greek Revival pilasters, a pair of pedimented second floor windows, and a small triangular window near the gable's peak. The red barn on the eastern side of the driveway is architecturally noteworthy. Its surface treatments are more elaborate than most Sherborn residences. Essentially rectangular in plan, it rests on a high rubblestone basement. These stones contrast effectively with the shingles which cover the first and second floors. Rows of rectangular wood shingles alternate with rows of scalloped shingles. Its 6/6 sash windows are simply enframed. This structure is surmounted by a steeply pitched roof and Italian

or Bracketed style cupola

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

This charming farm house and barn were apparently built by William Hodge c. 1855-1860. It first appears on the 1875 map. William Hodge's son and daughter-in-law, Isora Chamberlain, lived here with their son and daughter until at least the early 1900's. Edith Hodge Huntton, William Sr.'s grand daughter, died in 1973 and is remembered for her social services work in Natick.



Margaret Dowse Buntin's research.

MAPS of 1857, 1875, 1889.

174



Sherborn

5 Zion Lane

Historic Name laundry ell of the Col. Sanger house

Original housed laundry of private home

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual
Private organization

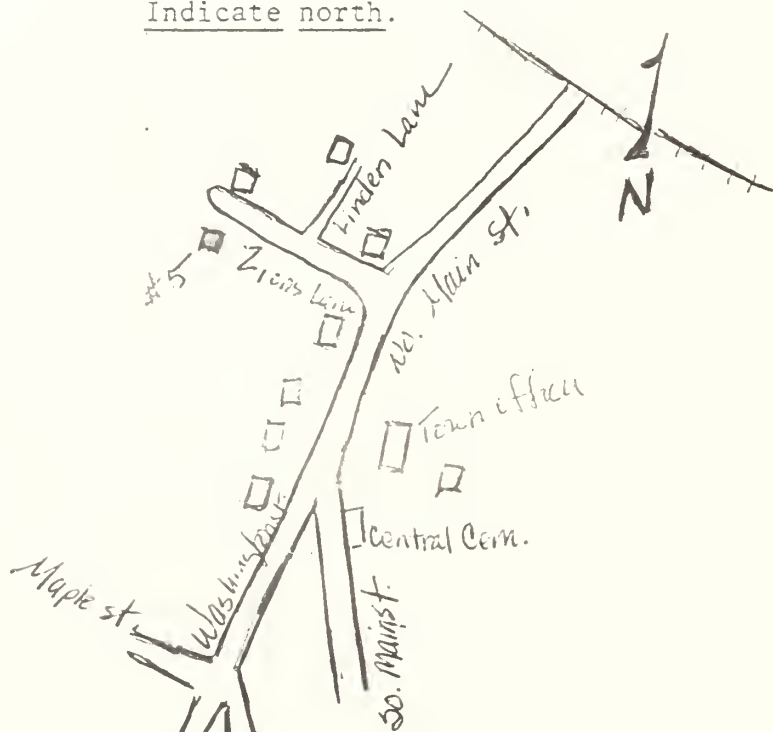
Phillip Gulesian

Public

Original owner Col. Sanger

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date 1819

Source Margaret Dowse Buntin's research

Style early 19th century frame vernacular

Builder Ebenezer Mann

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage

Major alterations (with dates) originally
laundry ell of 8 Washington Street. Remodeled
c. 1928-30

Moved from rear of 8 Washington Street 3.08
Date after 1875
Approx. acreage

Setting situated at the foot of a picturesque
cul-de-sac off North Main Street. An 8 foot
rubblestone garden wall is located to the
rear of the house. Adjacent to its eastern
gable is a horse corral.

(Staple additional sheets here)

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This diminutive 1 1/2 story clapboard cottage is of a rectangular plan and rests on a brick basement. Its 4 bay main facade features a narrow entrance which is blanked by louvered shutters and crowned by a Colonial Revival fanlight. Its edges are defined by narrow corner and fascia boards. This dwelling is one of at least a dozen Sherborn residences which were originally constructed as "ells" attached to residences. Many of these ells were moved to new locations in the late 19th and early 20 centuries.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

This structure was originally the laundry ell of 8 Washington Street (built in 1819 by Ebenezer Mann) It was moved to its present location between 1875 and 1889. During the 1890's and early 1900's this was the residence of George Sanger and his Australian bride. In the 1920's his widow returned to Australia. For many years this was the home of Helen Farar, who kept Toggenburg goats in the walled garden behind the house.

Note: This structure is said to have housed a Zionist congregation in the early 20th c.--Probably in the 1910's. During the late 19th c. Zions Lane was called Pratt St. after the inventor and landscape architect Jacob Pratt. (He helped design Sherborn's Pine Hill Cemetery.) By 1906 it was called Linden Court. The Zions Lane-Linden Lane enclave acquired its present form between 1857 and the 1890's. It originally had 3 or 4 more structures than it has now--including George Clark's shop (blacksmith?) to the south of this house. This enclave's diminutive structures were once ells attached to large residences, out buildings of unknown origin to.

Note: Joseph Blanchard, a life-long Sherborn resident, recalls that the chapel was located at 1 Zion's Lane - a building he believes was moved there by the Clarks (no longer extant). This was probably the "shop" owned by George Clark of 16 No. Main St. which appears on the 1875 atlas.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
Anne C. Shaugnessy-A Guide to Sherborn
1875 map
1889 map
1857 map
1906 map

175



Sherborn

8 Zions Lane

Historic Name David Daniels House

Original residence

Present residence

Ownership: ☒ Private individual

Private organization

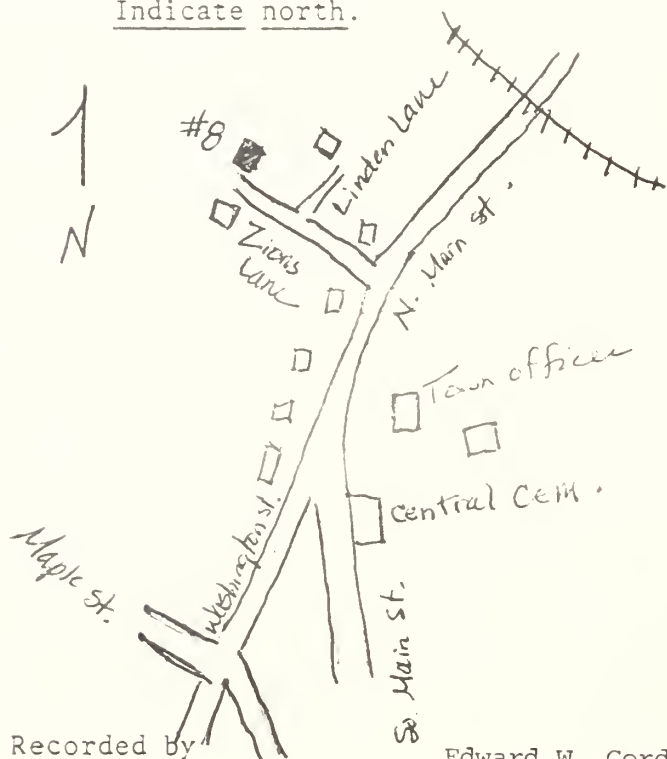
Charles Rockwell

Public

Original owner undetermined

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

DESCRIPTION:

Date c. 1857-1875

Source visual, appears on 1875 map

Style mid 19th century frame vernacular

Architect

Exterior wall fabric clapboard

Outbuildings garage and shed

Major alterations (with dates)

Moved Date

Approx. acreage 8.91

Setting situated at the foot of a

picturesque, tree shaded cul-de-sac

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (describe important architectural features and evaluate in terms of other buildings within community)

This house is composed of a 1 1/2 story main block and 2 story west wing. Its main entrance is located on its 3 bay southern gable. Flanked by multi-pane sidelights, its front door is sheltered by a round arched trellis. Along with 5 Zions Lane and 5 Linden Lane, this structure ^{helps to} form a picturesque enclave of diminutive cottages.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (explain the role owners played in local or state history and how the building relates to the development of the community)

The construction date and original ownership of this house are difficult to determine. Built prior to 1875, it was the residence of David Daniels in the 1920's after he sold the farm at Snow and South Main Street.

In 1875 it belonged to a C. Holden. During the late 19thc. Zions Lane was called Pratt St. after Jacob Pratt, inventor and landscape architect. He lived at the corner of North Main St. and Zions Lane (9 N. Main St.) On a 1906 map it is labeled Linden Court. It was apparently named Zions Lane in the 1910s or 20s after Zionist meetings which were held in #5 Zions Lane, or possibly at 1 Zion's Lane, a building no longer extant.

Note: David Daniels was living in this house in 1910. His father, D. Webster Daniels had the farm at Snow and South Main St. until his death, c. 1920. At that time David and family moved back to the Farm. In the late 1930's they moved to the Pratt House at 9 North Main Street.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES

Margaret Dowse Buntin's research
Anne C. Shaugnessy-A Guide to Sherborn

Joseph Blanchard's reminiscences

Maps of 1875, 1889, 1906.
1857

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108

Town Sherborn

Address head of Cemetery Road

Name Pine Hill Cemetery

Ownership:

☒ Public

☐ Private

DESCRIPTION:

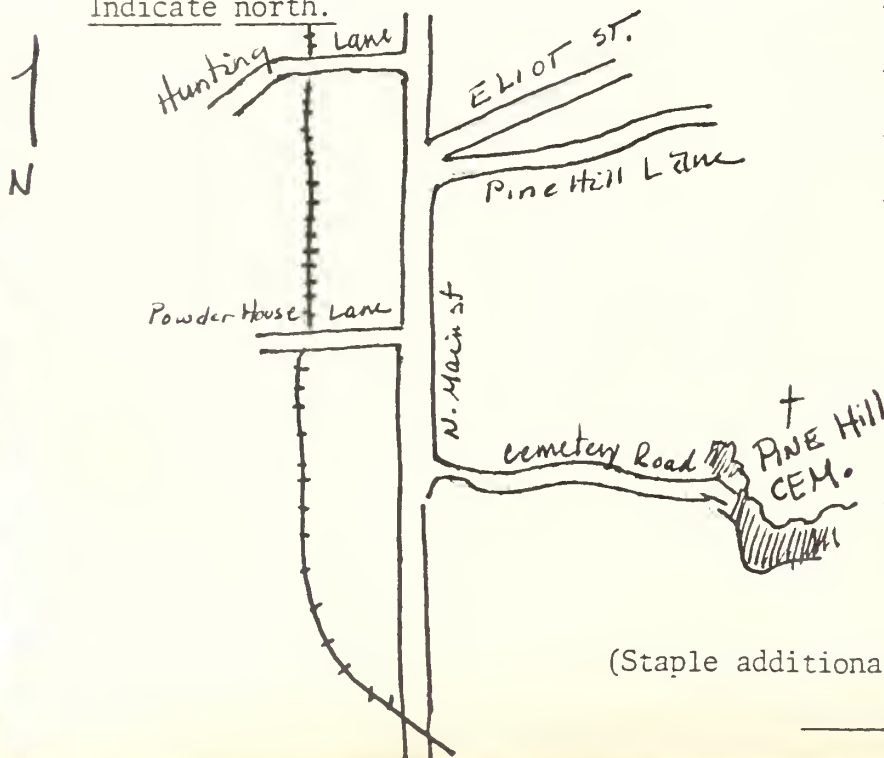
Approximate number stones 500

Earliest death date 1852

Latest death date 1981

Condition This cemetery and its grounds
are in excellent condition.

Draw map showing property's location
in relationship to nearest cross streets
and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date July, 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK (describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers).

Pine Hill Cemetery's ten acres contain many good examples of Victorian gravestones and memorials. Its markers are composed of a variety of materials including granite, limestone (most common), marble, sandstone, etc. Many stones terminate in Gothicized points and display flowers carved in high relief. Egyptian obelisks, both unadorned and crowned by "flaming" urns, are scattered throughout the cemetery. One of the most elaborate memorials is nestled in a grove of trees near the cemetery's center. On the Sanger family plot is a tall Roman column which rests on a plinth. Winding around the column are carved laurel leaves. This shaft is crowned by a flaming urn. Within the Sanger plot are the remains of the town's first three minister, which were removed from the Central Cemetery to Pine Hill in 1857 by Colonel Sanger.

The cemetery's other highlights include a handsome entrance gate which consists of a wide metal arch bearing the cemetery's name. It rests on granite posts. Still intact, although missing some elements, are the cast iron gate posts.

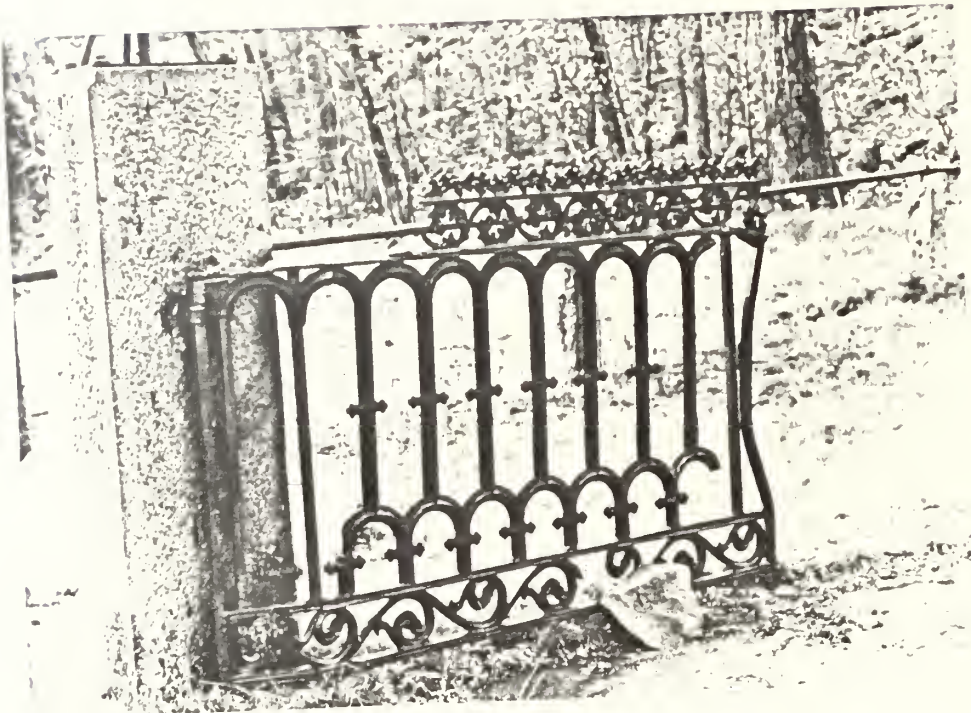
In the center of the cemetery is a frame Eastlavian "summerhouse." This small square open structure is composed of turned posts which support a steeply pitched hip roof. The roof is covered with slate shingles. Below the roof's eaves are bands of wood shingles. Wooden slats appear between the turned posts. This diminutive structure is painted chocolate brown.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (discuss religious affiliations, major period of use, importance in town).

The Pine Hill Cemetery is Sherborn's newest burial ground. It was dedicated in 1852. Its winding roads, beautiful landscaping, and rugged terrain place it squarely with the rural or romantic cemetery tradition which began with the establishment of Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge in 1831. Pine Hill's landscaping is credited to Sherborn's resident doctor, Oliver Everett, and to Captain Jacob Pratt. Pine Hill became town controlled in 1888 (as did all the cemeteries within Sherborn's boundaries. This cemetery was expanded in 1912 and 1925, and continues to be used for the interment of Sherborn's residents.

Anne C. SHAUGHNESY
The History of Sherborn





Pine Hill Cemetery
founded in 1852.

c1850s or 1860s cast iron gate
and Col. Sanger's memorial to the
town's first three ministers.





Pine Hill Cemetery
early 1900s PostCard
courtesy of the Sherborn
Historical Society.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

Farm Road

Farm Cemetery

Ownership:

☒ Public

☐ Private

DESCRIPTION:

Approximate number stones 50

Oldest death date 1688

Newest death date 1945

Condition This cemetery is well

maintained, with the exception

of litter near the main entrance.

About 50 years ago it was en-

closed with a substantial stone

wall consisting of granite

blocks and posts.

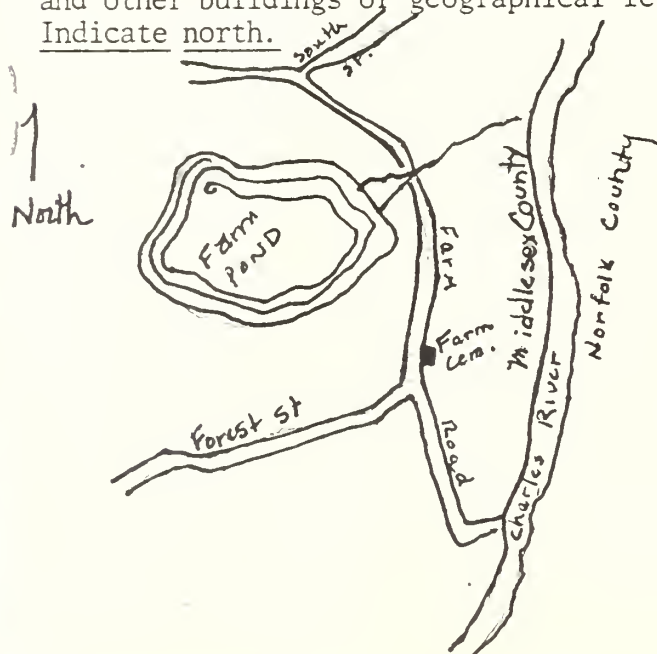
Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

SKETCH MAP

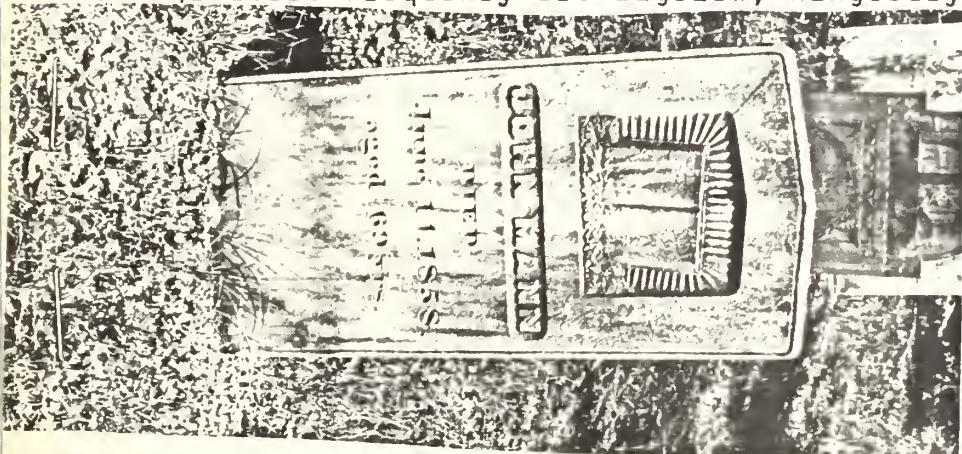
Draw map showing property's location in relationship to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



(Staple additional sheets here)

ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK (describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers).

Slate, round headed stones are the predominant material and shape in this burying ground. Although early winged skulls and human heads appear within- this long rectangular lot is in the willow and urn motif which predominates on the stones. Family names which appear with the greatest frequency are Bigelow, Kingsbury, Clark, Morse, Mann and Lane.



HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (discuss religious affiliations, major period of use, importance within town).

Founded in 1688, the Farm Cemetery is the second oldest cemetery- a reminder that the southeastern portion of Sherborn was the first area of English settlement. It was initially a Morse Family burial ground. William Bigelow, an early 19th century Sherborn historian noted that "a number of the ancient graves are covered in their whole length with rough stones, which is said to distinguish those which contain the remains of persons who died of the small pox." In 1905 John p. Brainard noted that " many (stones) were simple field stones, used as markers and without any inscription-much space in the center and right of the ground is without any headstones, though the contour of the surface would indicate many graves." In 1887, H.L.Morse, Administrator of the Lemuel L. Morse Estate, made a gift to the Town of the Farm Cemetery.

Bibliography: Anne Carr Shaughnessy. The History of Sherborn for the 300th Anniversary Committee, Sherborn, Ma. 1974.

Anne Carr Shaughnessy. A Guide to Sherborn Sherborn, Ma. 1974.

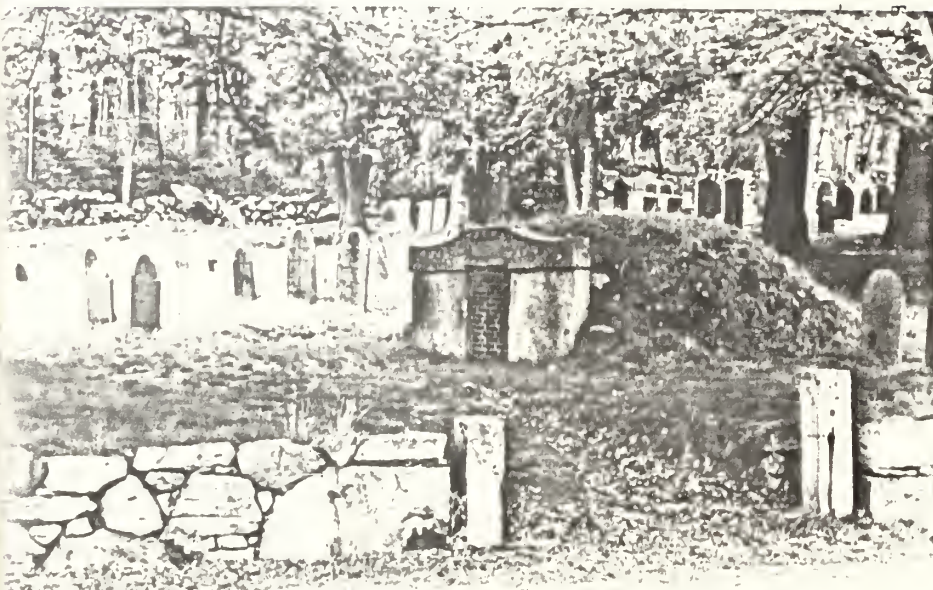
FORM E - BURIAL GROUNDS

Area

Form No.

802

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



City Sherborn

Address Maple Street

Cemetery West Cemetary

Ownership:

☒ Public

☐ Private

DESCRIPTION:

Approximate number stones 100-150

Oldest death date Mrs. Hannah Sarah Twitchell
died September 29, 1791

Most recent death date Leland Memorial's latest
date 1941

Condition This cemetery is in good condition

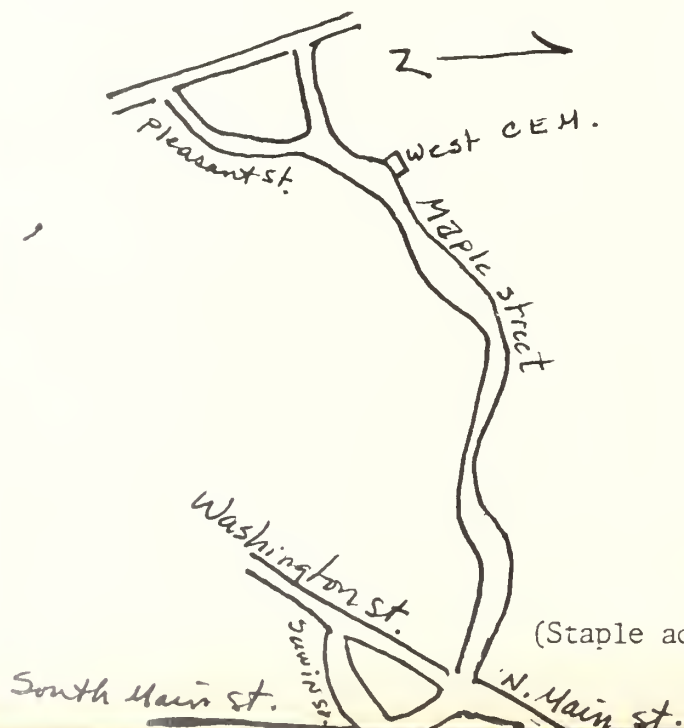
Very few of its stones are in pieces. The

doors of its several raised burial vaults

or "tomes" have been bricked over.

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location
in relationship to nearest cross streets
and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK (describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers).

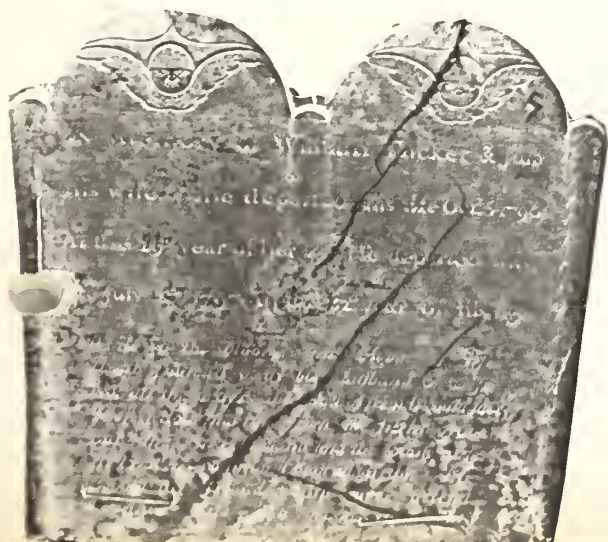
The West Cemetery's rectangular lot runs east-west on the north side of Maple Street. It is surrounded on all sides by a low rubble stone wall. To the right of its entrance is a raised vault which bears the inscription "Eliot Holbrook's tome, A. D. 1810." Holbrook's tomb is faced with granite blocks.

Gravestones in this cemetery are composed of slate, granite, and limestone. The willow and urn is the most prevalent motif. Several 1790's and 1800's stones are round headed and display winged human faces (e. g., the double gravestones of William and Julia Tucker of 1797). The names most frequently encountered within its walls include Cozzen, Leland, Greenwood, and Barber.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (discuss religious affiliations, major period of use, importance within town).

The West Cemetery is located near the western terminus of Maple Street, one of the older streets in Sherborn. Maple Street was once the principle route west to Ashland from Sherborn. The West Cemetery was organized in the early 1790's. The date of the first burial was September 29, 1791 (Mrs. Hannah Sarah Twitchell). The West Cemetery represents a kind of mid point in the history of Sherborn's burial grounds. Its first cemeteries were located in the southern and central portions of town. By the late 19th century there was a sufficient number of people living in West Sherborn to justify the establishment of a cemetery. The Victorian rural cemetery at Pine Hill represents a third chapter in the story of Sherborn places of interment.

Anne C. Shaughnessys
The History of Sherborn



MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

Address North Main Street

The Plain Cemetery

Ownership:

☒ Public

☐ Private

DESCRIPTION:

Approximate number stones 250

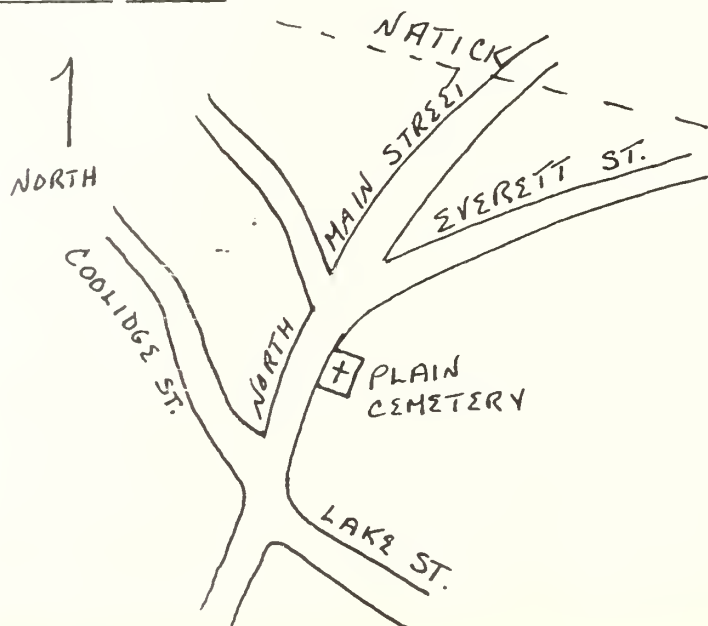
Oldest death date Rebecca Newall
June 30, 1792

Latest death date 1928

Condition The Plain Cemetery is in
excellent condition. Still intact
are its ornate c. 1855 cast iron
gates.

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location
in relationship to nearest cross streets
and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK (describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers).

The gravestones of the Plain Cemetery are surrounded on three sides by a 4½ foot high field stone wall. Its western (North Main Street) boundary is a low granite wall. Its entrance features granite gate posts and ornate c. 1855 cast iron gates. Approximately 14 rows of stones flank a central aisle which culminates at a raised granite faced vault. The majority of its stones are round headed and are composed of slate, limestone and granite. Particularly noteworthy is the Clark family's memorial - a limestone plinth upon which rests a "flaming urn". Most of the stones date to the first half of the 19th c. The willow and urn is the most popular motif.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (discuss religious affiliations, major period of use, importance in town).

Situated on Edward's Plain, this cemetery was laid out in 1792 by a private group called "The Friendly Society". Initially The Friendly Society was composed of Andrew Newall and fifteen others, residents of the Plain and Sherborn Center. They banded together "for the express purpose of assisting each other ... when in distress by the death of our friends". The Plain Cemetery's land was given by Adam Leland. At first it was laid out in 20 equal lots. Lots 1 and 2 were reserved for Adam Leland and Rev. Elijah Brown. The remaining lots were awarded by drawing ballots.

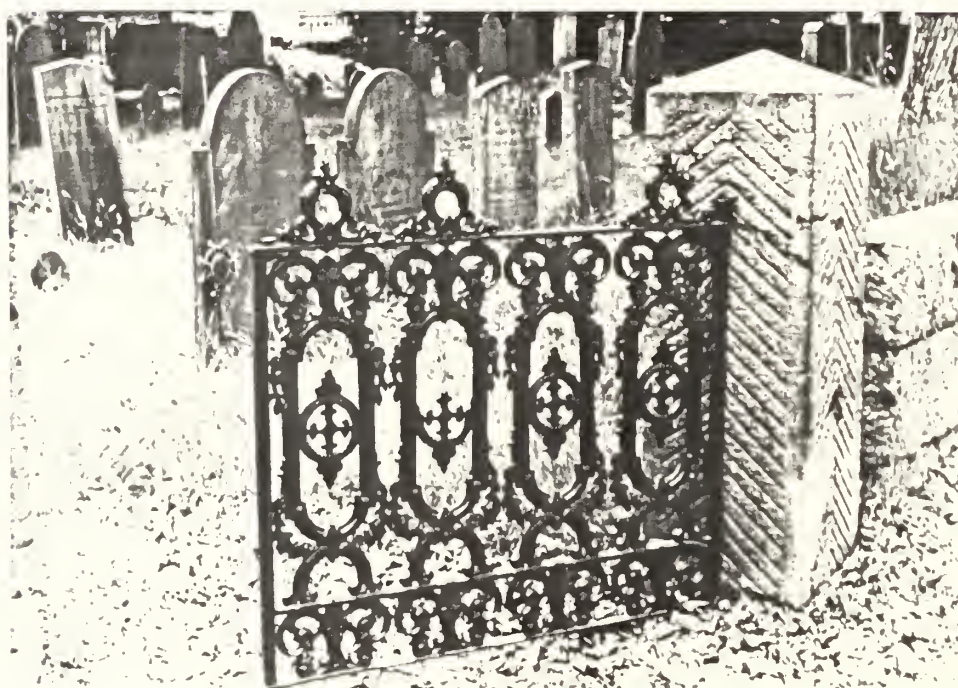
In 1801 the cemetery was extended by 18 rods. Among the stipulations included in the order of its creation was the prohibition of bushes and rocks from the grounds and only Mr. Leland's sheep could graze within its walls. The Friendly Society disbanded in 1850. Since 1883 this cemetery has been maintained by the town.

The Friendly Society, an unpublished paper in the collection of the Sherborn Historical Society.

Anne C. Shaughnessy's The History of Sherborn



Plain Cemetery
founded in 1792
Clark Memorial
and c1850s cast iron gates





Plain Cemetery
Grave of Elizabeth Ware
Victorian sheaf of wheat motif
c1870s Sereopticon view
courtesy of the Sherborn Historical
Society

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Town Sherborn

Address Perry Street

Cemetery Brush Hill/Reformatory/Clara Barton

Ownership:

☒ Public

☐ Private

DESCRIPTION:

Brush Hill-30 stone

Reformatory-3 "

Approximate number stones Clara Barton-6 "

Oldest death date Brush Hill-1785/Reformatory-1930's/Clara Barton-1950's

Newest death date Brush Hill-1885/Reformatory-1930's/Clara Barton-1960's

Condition _____

Brush Hill Cemetery (above)

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relationship to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Of the three burying grounds, the Brush

Hill Cemetery is the best maintained. Many

of its stones, however, are badly weathered

or lie in pieces on the ground.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Hist. Commission.

Date July 1981

ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK (describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers).

Brush Hill Cemetery: This large rectangular lot contains approximately 30 stones (many more lie in fragments on the ground), which are composed primarily of slate. Winged human heads and the willow and urn are the motifs which most frequently appear on the markers. Family names which appear most often on the stones include Cozzen, Sanger, Perry, Stratton, and Bullard. Contiguous to its southern wall is the Reformatory Cemetery which contains only a few nondescript stones bearing 1930's death dates. This burying ground's most distinctive feature is its rock faced granite entrance gates. Directly across the street is the Clara Barton Cemetery, which is entered through a stockade-like wooden gate. Its half dozen stones are flat granite slabs bearing 1950's and 1960's death dates. Low field stone walls surround the cemeteries.

Note. Green Lane, part of Hunting Lane and Perry Street was once the direct route from Sherborn Center to Framingham. It was discontinued because of a "snow storm lawsuit" by the Perry's against the town. The Perry's won. Their homestead was located to the south of Brush Hill Cemetery at the intersection of Hunting and Green Lanes. (no longer extant).

STORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (discuss religious affiliations, major period of use, importance within town).

The Brush Hill Cemetery was a gift to the town by Joseph Perry in 1785. Luther Perry Joseph's nephew, was the first person buried in this lot. (Luther Perry's stone is still intact near the cemetery entrance.) This burying ground's continued presence is a reminder that settlement had reached Sherborn's northwestern corner by the late 18th century (initially, late 17th century inhabitants lived in the southern portion of the town.) The Brush Hill Cemetery was used from 1785 until the 1880's (Eveline Sanger's stone is dated 1885).

The Reformatory Cemetery was apparently founded in the early 20thc. The Reformatory is presently located within Framingham's boundaries.

The Clara Barton Cemetery across the street is owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It continues the Reformatory Cemetery's function as a place of interment for prisoners.

During the late 19thc Sherborn's Womens Reformatory was the only female reformatory in the world. The reformatory's land was part of 575 acres annexed to Framingham in 1889.

The Reformatory was constructed in 1877.

Anne C. Shaughnessy's The History of Sherborn



Brush Hill Cemetery gravestones





Entrance to the Reformatory Cemetery (above)

"Stockade" entrance to the Clara Barton Cemetery.



FORM E - BURIAL GROUNDS

Area

Form No.

805

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

Address South Main Street

Central Cemetery

Ownership:

☒ Public

☐ Private

DESCRIPTION:

Approximate number stones 50 stones, remnants of many more

Oldest death date Grace Bullen-1686

Newest death date Capt. Saml. Sanger-1822

Condition This venerable burial ground

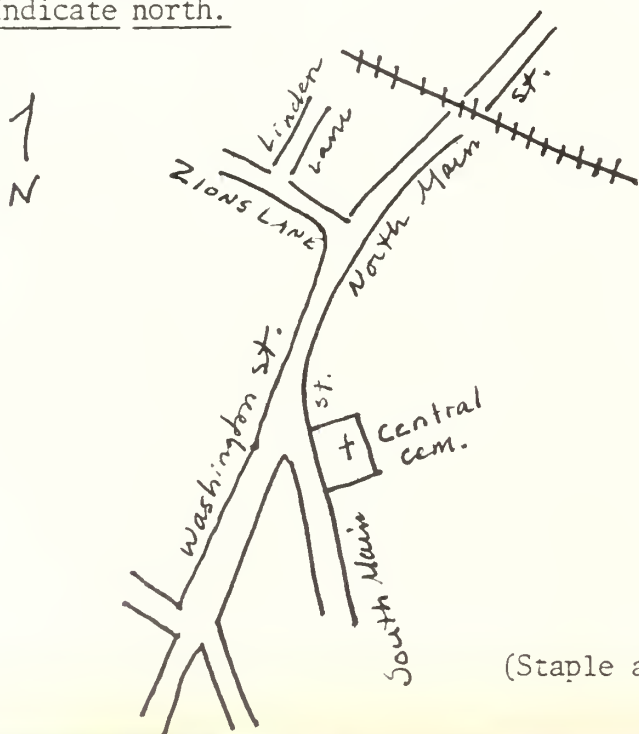
is in generally good condition. Many

of its stones are so badly weathered

that their inscriptions are undecipherable.

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location in relationship to nearest cross streets and other buildings or geographical features. Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK (describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers).

The Central Cemetery contains approximately 50 stones. The principal material for its markers is slate. Virtually every grave-stone motif popular between the 1680's and the 1820's is located within its relatively small rectangular lot. Motifs ranged from late 17th c. winged skulls to winged human faces popular in the 18th c. to the early 19th c. willow and urn. Several of its 17th and 18th c. stones have delicately carved verticle borders depicting intertwined leaves and flowers. This cemetery's newest stone, marking the grave of Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Sanger (1828), is particularly noteworthy as it features a highly architectural design. Incised in fine thin lines on its surface is a triumphal arch flanked by doric columns and topped by a willow and urn. Every brick in the arch is clearly depicted.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (discuss religious affiliations, major period of use, importance within town).

The Central Cemetery is the 2nd oldest burial ground in Sherborn and was originally part of the church common. For many years it was sometimes called Sanger Burying Ground.

The town's first three ministers were buried in this lot before being moved to the Sanger Family plot on Pine Hill in 1857. In 1883 C. H. Dowse, chairman of the Cemetery Committee for Sherborn, copied the inscriptions on the remaining headstones to be sent to the New England Geneological Society.

Shielding Central Cemetery from automobile traffic on South Main Street is Cyrus Dullin's Memory Statue. A memorial to Sherborn's citizens who died in wars between 1686 and World War II, this statue and its architectural setting were erected in 1918.

Note: The oldest stone dates to 1686 It bears the inscription

"The first grain sown in this granary". Originally, the ground was much larger stretching southward. During the early 19thc. Capt. Samuel Sanger maintained this burial ground and took it for a family cemetery. It was surrounded on three sides by Sanger land.

Anne C. Shaughnessys The History of Sherborn

Francis Bardwell's Historical Sketches, Sherborn Tercentenary 1652-1952.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Sherborn

ess South Main Street

New South Cemetery

ership:

xx Public

 Private

SCRIPTION:

roximate number stones 200-250

liest death date 1790

est death date 1920's

Condition New South Cemetery's grounds

generally well maintained. The granite

steps of its terraced slopes are in need

of repair, replacement, and realignment.

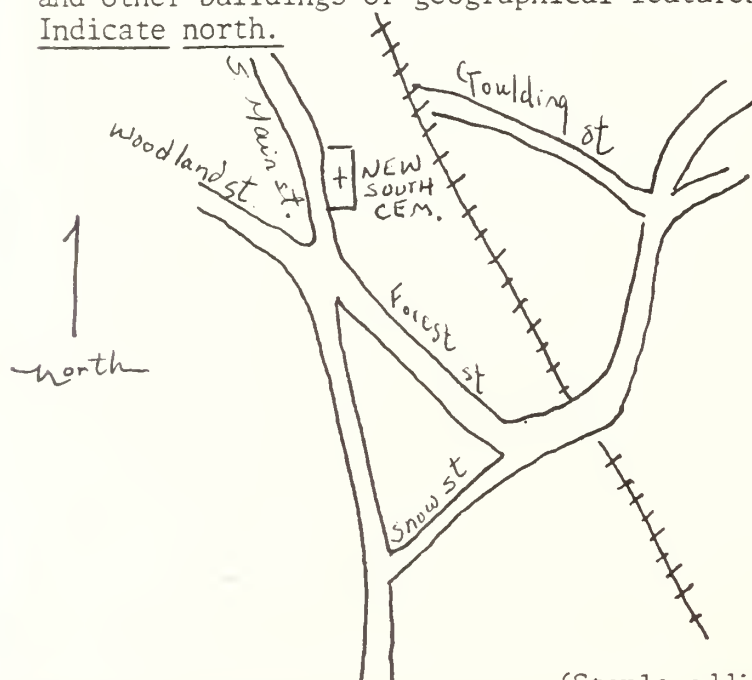
A small section of a c. 1850's cast iron

fence is still extant along its southern

boundaries

SKETCH MAP

Draw map showing property's location
in relationship to nearest cross streets
and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Com

Date July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

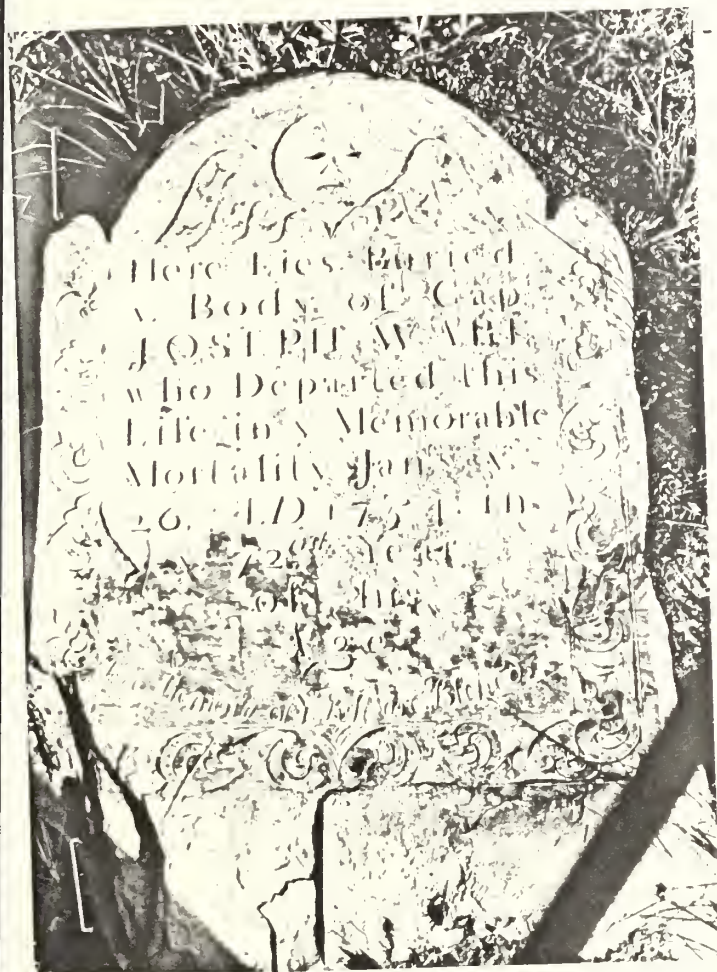
FORM E - BURIAL GROUNDS

Area

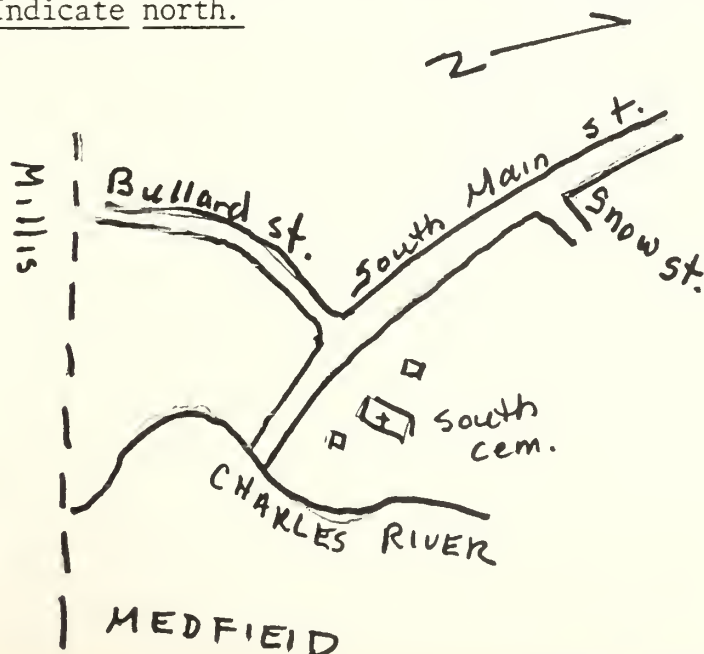
Form No.

807

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
294 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108



Draw map showing property's location
in relationship to nearest cross streets
and other buildings or geographical features.
Indicate north.



Town Sherborn

Address South Main Street

Name South Cemetery

Ownership:

☒ Public

☐ Private

DESCRIPTION:

Approximate number stones 36 and fragments
of other stones

Earliest death date 1727

Latest death date 1788

Condition Although Sherborn's burial
grounds are generally well maintained,

South Cemetery is overgrown with weeds.

Many of its stones are badly weathered or
lie in pieces on the ground.

Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Co

Date June - July 1981

(Staple additional sheets here)

ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK (describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers).

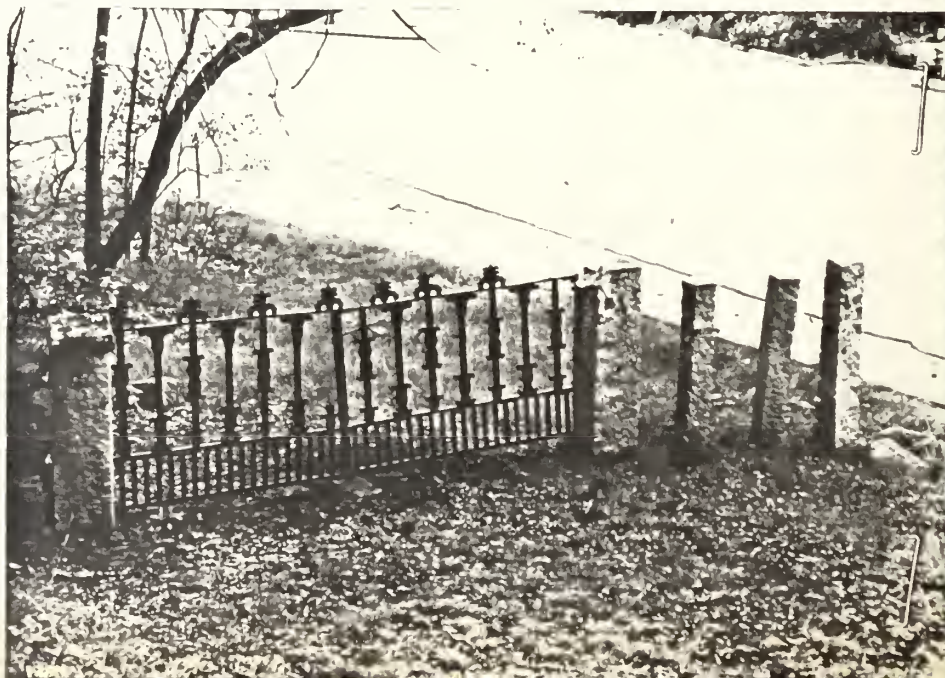
New South Cemetery's gravestones are situated on a terraced slope overlooking South Main Street. White limestone appears to be the most common material for gravestones. In addition markers of slate, granite, and marble are also extant. The willow and urn motif is well represented within its boundaries. Also noteworthy are several Egyptian Revival Obelisks. An elegant neoclassical urn on a plinth, a memorial to Leland family members, is located on the second tier's southern portion. Mid to late 19th century markers and memorials with carved flowers and Gothicized lettering appear throughout the cemetery.



HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (discuss religious affiliations, major period of use, importance within town).

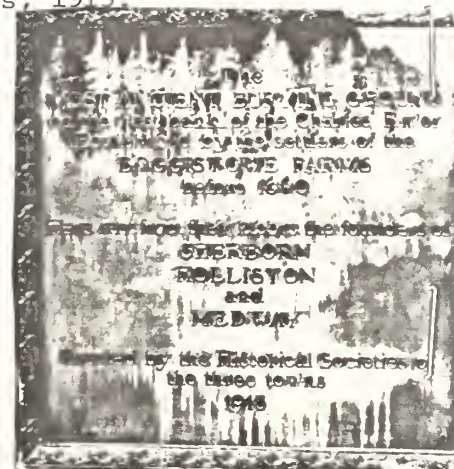
New South Cemetery is one of three Sherborn cemeteries founded in the 1790's, the others being Plain and West Cemeteries. Land offered by Joseph Daniels for a burying ground was accepted by the town in 1790. Mrs. Hannah Ware who died with her newborn infant was the first to be placed in the New South Cemetery. Old families whose names appear through the cemetery include Lelands, Barbers, Bullards, Brecks, Gouldings, Clarks, and Holbrooks. This cemetery's main period of use appears to be 1790-1870, although a few 1910's and 1920's dates appear on the markers. Beginning in 1852, townspeople were buried in the Pine Hill Cemetery.

Anne C. SHAUGHNESYS
The History of Sherborn



ASSESSMENT OF ART WORK (describe materials used, designs, motifs, symbols that are either common or unusual, known carvers).

With the exception of a marble marker and a granite marker, most of the South Cemetery's gravestones are composed of slate. Most of the stones display winged skulls. The Joseph Ware Stone (1754) is a particularly good example of the transition from winged skull to winged human face. Facing the walled entrance is the memorial boulder erected in 1915 by the Sherborn Historical Society in honor of the town's first settlers. Inscribed on its inset bronze plaque is "The Most Ancient Burying Ground, on the West Bank of the Charles River, Established by the Settlement of Boggestow Farms before 1660. Here rest from their labors The Founders of Sherborn, Holliston, Medway. Erected by the Historical Societies of the Three Towns, 1915."



HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (discuss religious affiliations, major period of use, importance within town).

Sherborn's first settlers are buried in the South Cemetery. It is the oldest burial ground west of the Charles River. Hopestill Leland was the first person buried here in 1655 (his grave stone is no longer extant). Here, also, lie those who died in the epidemic known as the "Memorable Mortality" in Sherborn, the "Great Sickness" in Holliston, and later spoken of as the "Holliston Plague." This epidemic occurred in the 1750's

By 1830 William Biglow noted in his History of Sherburne that the South Cemetery "lies unfenced in a pasture, is over-run with Whortleberry, fern, and other bushes, and many of its gravestones are prostrated and exposed to the trampling of horses and cattle." In 1915 the Sherborn Historical Society undertook its restoration.

Anne C. Shaughnessy's The History of Sherborn
William Biglow's History of Sherborn
Francis BARDWELL'S Historical Sketches,
Tercentenary 1652-1952



FORM F - STRUCTURE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.

Form no.

900

1. Town Sherborn

Address near Mill Street, Nason Hill

intersection

Name Stannox Farm Watertower

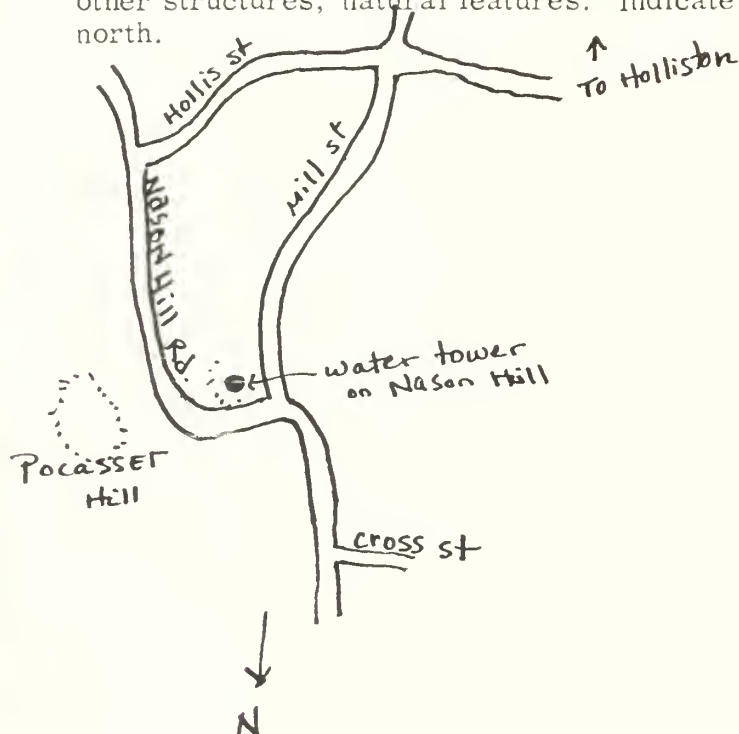
Present use unused reservoir

Present owner David Howland

Type of structure (check one)

bridge	_____	pound	_____
anal	_____	powder house	_____
am	_____	street	_____
rt	_____	tower for water	<u>xx</u>
ate	_____	tunnel storage	_____
aln	_____	wall	_____
lighthouse	_____	windmill	_____
other	_____		

relation to nearest cross streets, buildings,
other structures, natural features. Indicate
north.



5. Description

Date late 19th century

Source _____

Construction material rubblestone and wood

Dimensions approx. 40 ft. tall-circumference
12 feet

Setting set back in woods on an outcropping
of ledge on Nason Hill

Condition good

6. Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Commission

Date July, 1981

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

(over)

FORM F - STRUCTURE

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.

Form no.

901

wn Sherborn

dress south of Kendall Ave.

me Course Brook Gate House

esent use

esent owner Metropolitan District

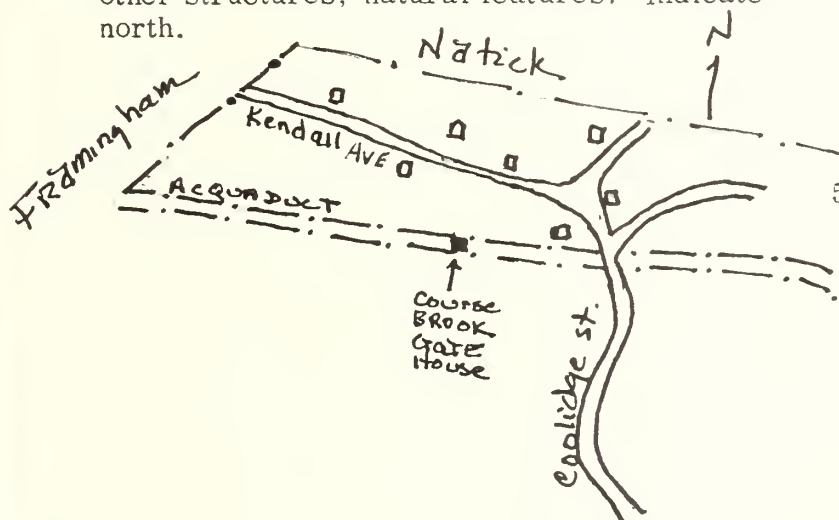
Commission

pe of structure (check one)

edge	_____	pound	_____
nal	_____	powder house	_____
n	_____	street	_____
ort	_____	tower	_____
gate	_____	tunnel	_____
kiln	_____	wall	_____
lighthouse	_____	windmill	_____

other aqueduct gate house

4. Map. Draw sketch of structure location in relation to nearest cross streets, buildings, other structures, natural features. Indicate north.



5. Description

Date c. 1876-1877

Source Robert Peterson, Framingham
Water Dept.

Construction material brick, limestone,
slate
Dimensions approx. 20' tall, 20' long,
10' wide
Setting situated atop conduit mount in
overgrown area
Condition good

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE
USGS Quadrant _____

MHC Photo no. _____

6. Recorded by Edward W. Gordon

Organization Sherborn Historical Comm.

Date July 1981

(over)

7. Original owner (if known) possibly Henry Neale

Original use water storage

Subsequent uses (if any) and dates _____

8. Historical significance.

This is one of the last water storage towers in Sherborn. It provided the Stannox Farm buildings (#11 Nason Hill Road) with gravity-fed water pressure. It was probably constructed during the late 19th century when Stannox Farm was owned by Henry Neale.

9. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Anne C. Shaughnessys A Guide to Sherborn

7. Original owner (if known) Boston Water Works (later M. D. C.)

Original use conduit gate house - measured water levels

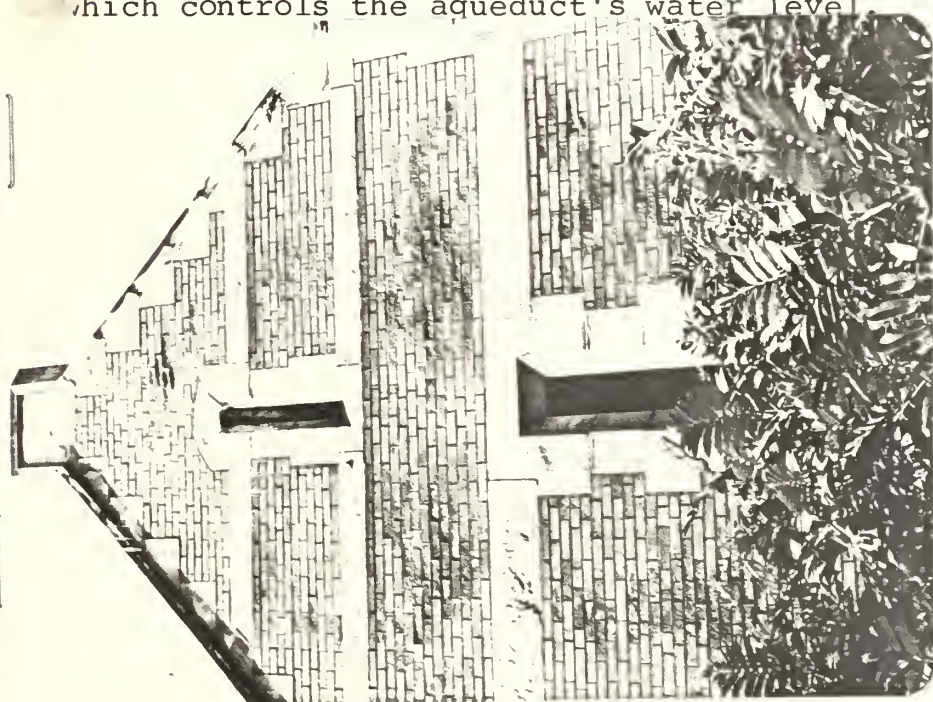
Subsequent uses (if any) and dates not applicable

8. Historical significance.

In 1875, Sherborn deeded land in the north part of town to the City of Boston for the installation of the Sudbury River Conduit. The conduit started at Winter Street, Framingham (at the Sudbury River) and terminated at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, 17.4 miles to the east. It was constructed for the Boston Water Works which became known as the Metropolitan District Commission in 1893. The laying out of this aqueduct damaged the Town Farm at the end of Rockwood St. The following year the contractor paid the Town of Sherborn \$100. for damages.

The Course Brook Gate House is situated atop the Sudbury River conduit, to the south of Kendall Ave. This diminutive utilitarian structure rises approximately 20 feet to a gable roof. It is constructed of red brick. Its trim is composed of white limestone, and its roof is covered with slate shingles. Its east and west gable ends are pierced by narrow openings. These windows are outlined by limestone blocks. Bands of white limestone enliven its red brick facade.

A door is located on the south wall. This structure contains machinery which controls the aqueduct's water level.



9. Bibliography and/or references such as local histories, deeds, assessor's records, early maps, etc.

Telephone interviews with Robert Peterson at Framingham Water Dept. and Capt. Swanson at the M.D.C., Boston
Anne C. Shaughnessy - The History of Sherborn
Steve Roper's M.H.C. form description, 9/23/79

2

Note: This small gate house is stylistically similar to other architecturally distinguished gatehouses on several dams in the Sherborn-Framingham area.

In order to supplement the Boston water supply, the Cochituate Water Board secured the services of Joseph P. Davis, C. E., in 1871, to examine several possibilities of supply. In 1872, upon the recommendation of Mr. Davis, the Sudbury River Water was pumped from Farm Pond (in Framingham).

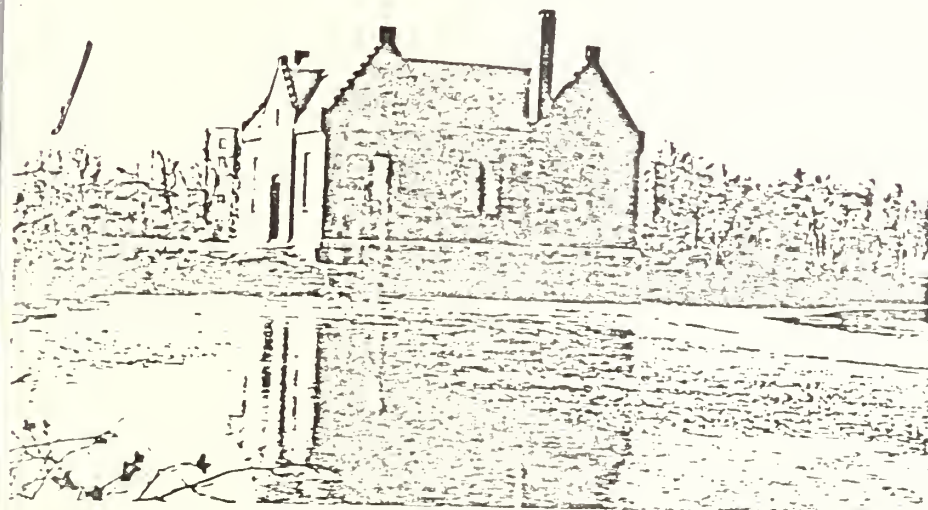
The plans and location of the Course Brook Gatehouse were probably determined by a Mr. A. Fetley. He was an accomplished engineer who made the plans and determined the locations of Framingham's Sudbury Acqueduct Gate and Pump Houses. (See M.H.C. Forms 404, 446.) The Course Brook Gate House is a smaller but nearly identical rendition of the Farm Pond Gate Chamber (off Waverly St. in Framingham).

ES
P119ED

FORM B - BUILDING

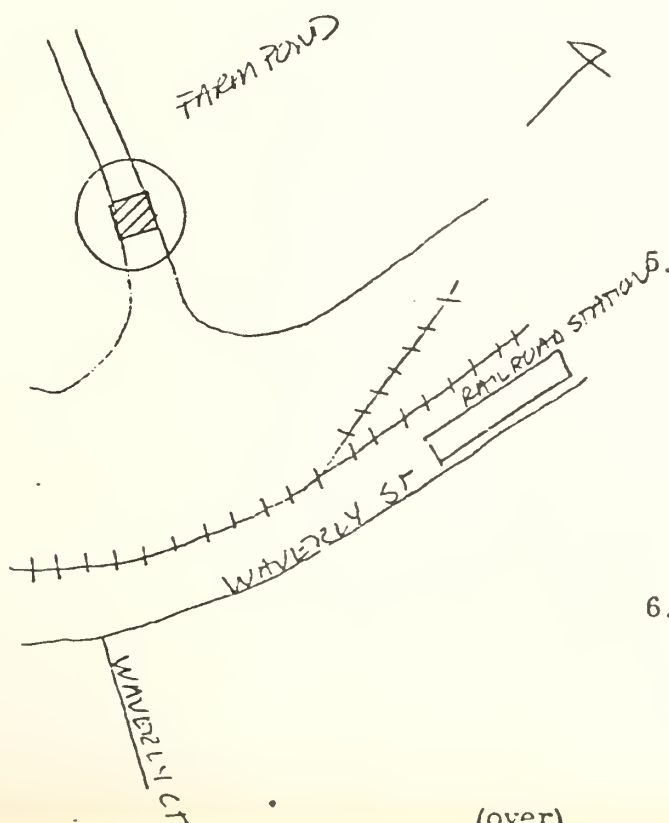
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.	Form no.
	404



4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.

Framingham Assessor's Map Reference
Sheet 471 - Block 11



Town Framingham
Address off Waverly St. in Farm Pond on Sudbury Aqueduct
Name Farm Pond Gate Chamber
Present use not used

Present owner Metropolitan District Comm. Boston, MA

Description:

Date c. 1872 - 76
Source Boston Water works, 1882 Annual Report of the Cochituate Water Board, 1876

Style Victorian Gothic

Architect _____

Exterior wall fabric Brick walls with granite foundation

Outbuildings (describe) none

Other features Slate roof, granite trim around windows and quoined corners, iron door.

Altered _____ Date _____

Moved _____ Date _____

5. Lot size:

One acre or less _____ Over one acre _____

Approximate frontage _____

Approximate distance of building from street

Approx. 400' from Waverly Street

6. Recorded by S. Roger N. Guellette

Organization Fram. Planning Dept.

Date 9/23/79

(over)

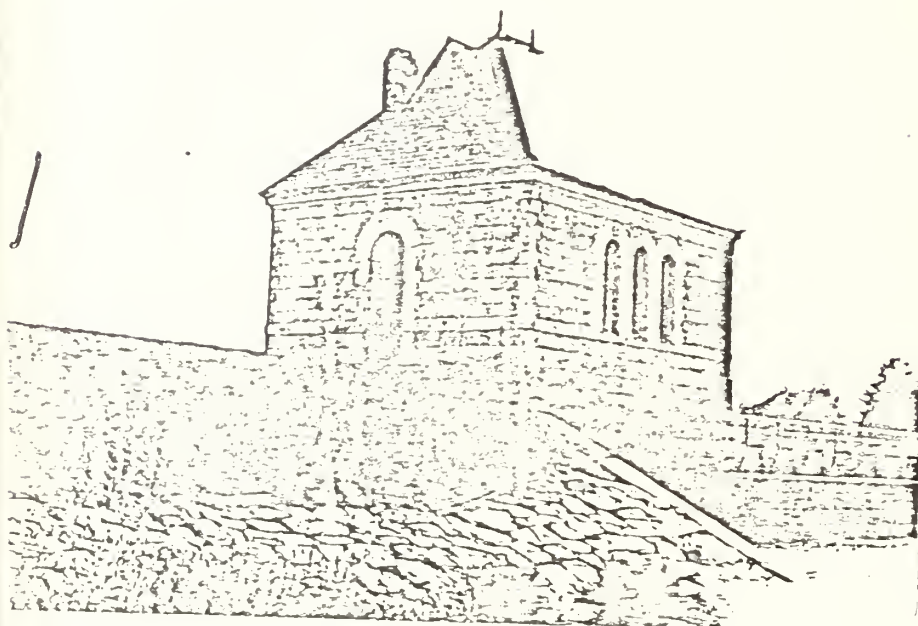
FORM B - BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

In Area no.

Form no.

446



Town Framingham

Address north of 555 Winter St.

Name Reservoir #2 Gatehouse

Present use Gatehouse

Present owner Metropolitan District Comm. Boston, MA

Description:

Date c. 1879

Source MDC, Water Division

Records

Style Victorian Gothic

Architect

Exterior wall fabric Granite Blocks

Outbuildings (describe) None

Other features Arched windows, triangular

lar grate pediment on

tilled hipped roof, iron door

Altered Date

Moved Date

5. Lot size:

One acre or less Over one acre

Approximate frontage

Approximate distance of building from street

1,000' from Winter St.

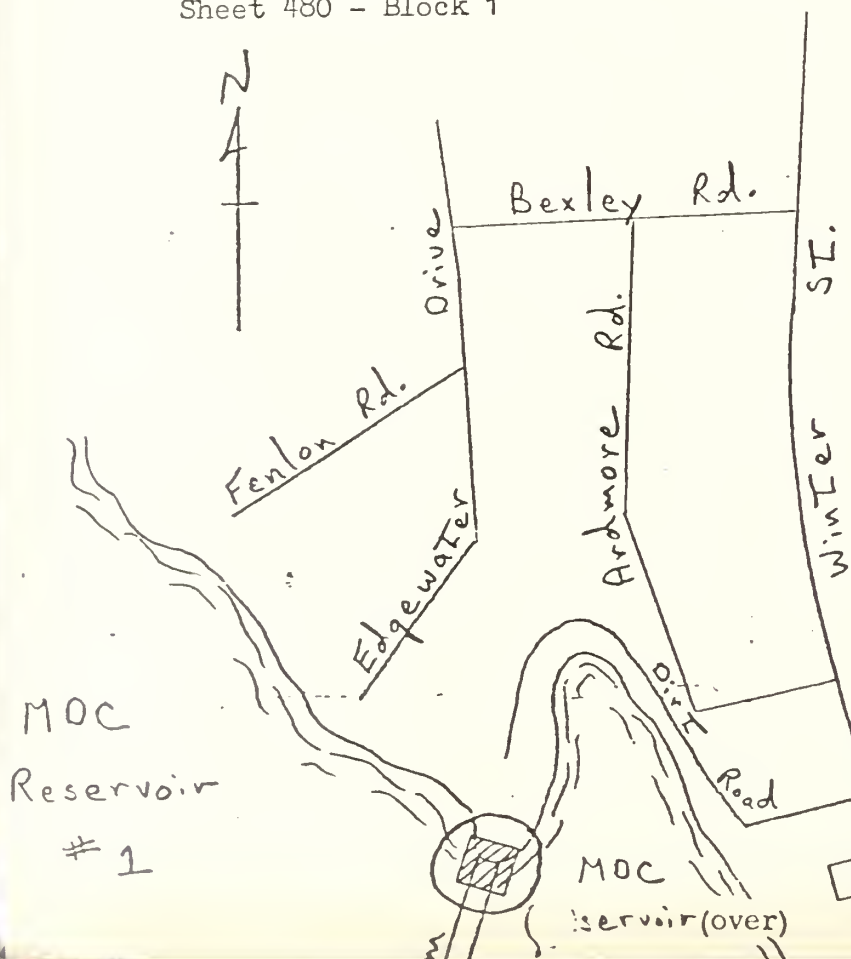
6. Recorded by S. Roper; N. Ouell

Organization Fram. Planning Dept.

Date 11/23/79

4. Map. Draw sketch of building location in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings. Indicate north.

Framingham Assessor's Map Reverence
Sheet 480 - Block 1



GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT MATTER AND/OR DESIGN OF MONUMENT

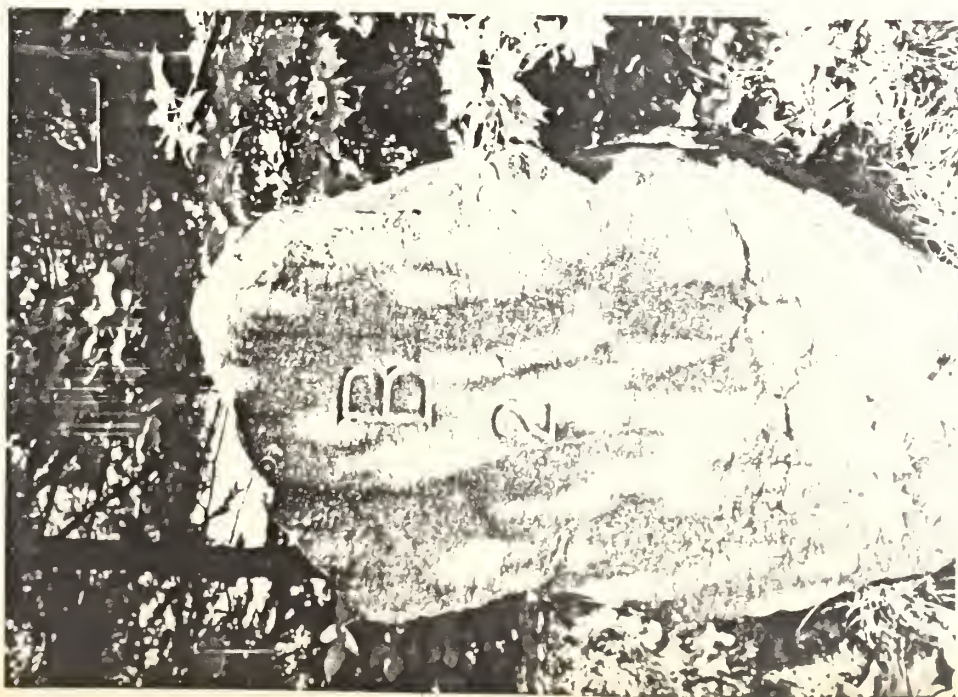
The 21 mile stone is a two foot tall stone which is partially embedded in the ground. Chiseled on its surface is "B 21", the distance via coach from Sherborn to Boston.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF MONUMENT. (Refer to the theme circled on front of form. What happened? Who was important? Comment)

In the late 18th century postage rates were determined by the distance a letter or package had to be carried from settlement to settlement. The first Postmaster General of the United States, Benjamin Franklin, had milestones laid out along stage coach mail routes. Sherborn's was part of this c. 1790 series of milestones.

REFERENCE: (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

A. C. Shaugnessy-History of Sherborn, 1974



FORM C - MONUMENTS
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

STATUE	MONUMENT
BUST	FOUNTAIN
MARKER	MILESTONE
RELIGIOUS SHRINE	BOUNDARY MARKER
GROUP COMPOSITION	

Monument has historical connection with the following themes: (See also reverse side)

Agriculture	Commerce/Industry
Architecture	Science/Invention
Art/Sculpture	<u>Travel/Communication</u>
Education	Military Affairs
Literature	Indians
Music	<u>Development of Town/City</u>
<u>Government</u>	Religion/Philosophy

Town Sherborn
Street North Main Street
Name the 21 Mile Stone
Original Owner U. S. Government
Present Owner Town of Sherborn
Date Constructed c. 1790
Date Dedicated not applicable
Source of Date Shaugnessy-History of Sherborn
Designer or Sculptor not applicable
Individual or group responsible for monument if other than owner Postmaster General-Benjamin Franklin

CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved* Altered weathering
IMPORTANCE of monument to area: Great Moderate None
MONUMENT endangered by: weather, automobile exhaust fumes

LOCATION OF INSCRIPTION: Plaque on wall, house, post; base of monument; other center of stone

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION on monument: B 21 (distance by coach from Sherborn to Boston, 21 miles).

DESCRIPTION**

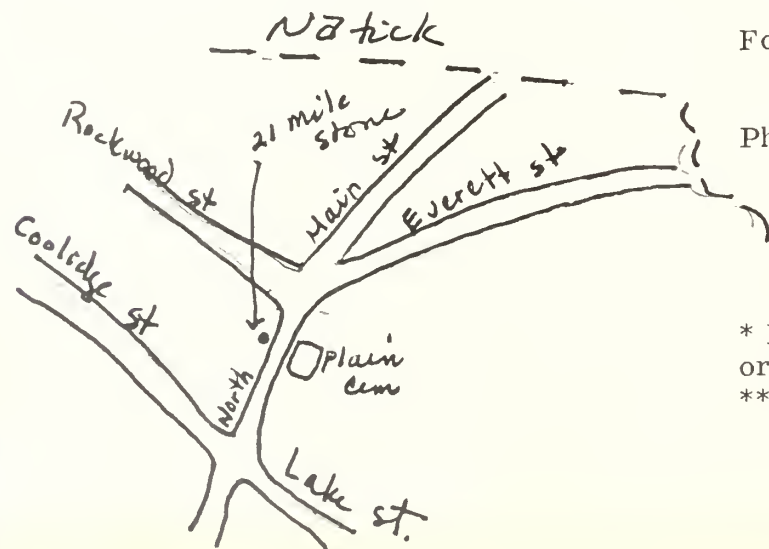
Foundation: Pedestal Base None Material
Material: Bronze Stone Marble Granite Wood Other
Setting (surroundings) on west side of North Main Street opposite the Plain Cemetery
Size (approximate)

Indicate location of monument on map below

Recorder Edward W. Gordon
For Sherborn Historical Commission
(Name of Organization)

Photo taken 1981 Date Received July 1981

* If the monument has been moved, indicate the original location on the reverse side.
** Describe the monument on the reverse side.



FORM C - MONUMENTS
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

Town Sherborn
Street Off Sanger St.

STATUE
BUST
MARKER
RELIGIOUS SHRINE
MONUMENT
FOUNTAIN
MILESTONE
BOUNDARY MARKER
GROUP COMPOSITION

Name Sawin Academy & Dowse High School site
Original Owner Town of Sherborn
Present Owner Town of Sherborn
Date Constructed Academy built 1874, stone engraved 1962.
Date Dedicated

Monument has historical connection with the following themes: (See also reverse side)

Agriculture	Commerce/Industry
<u>Architecture</u>	Science/Invention
Art/Sculpture	Travel/Communication
<u>Education</u>	Military Affairs
Literature	Indians
Music	<u>Development of Town/City</u>
Government	Religion/Philosophy

Source of Date appears on stone
Designer or Sculptor
Individual or group responsible for monument if other than owner.

CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved* Altered
IMPORTANCE of monument to area: Great Moderate None
MONUMENT endangered by: Not applicable

LOCATION OF INSCRIPTION: Plaque on wall, house, post; base of monument; other

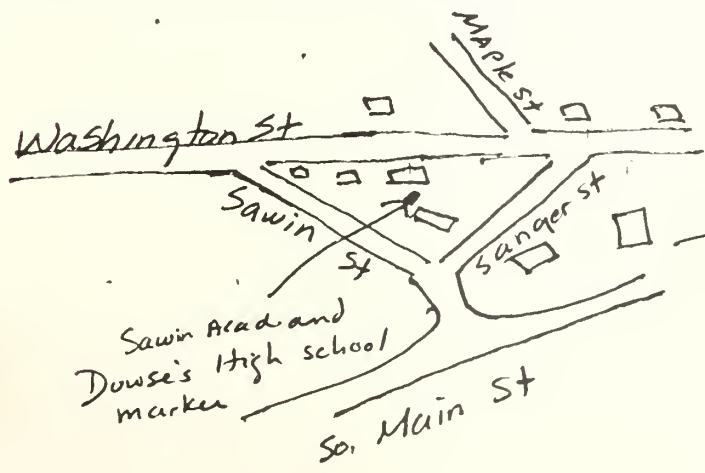
ENTIRE INSCRIPTION on monument: Site of Sawin Academy and Dowse High Schhl. 1874-1962.

DESCRIPTION**
Foundation: Pedestal Base None Material
Material: Bronze Stone Marble Granite Wood Other
Setting (surroundings) To S.E. of Church Common. Adj. to Central School
Size (approximate) 4 ftx 2 ft.

Indicate location of monument on map below

Recorder E.W. Gordon
For Sherborn Hist. Comm.
(Name of Organization)

Photo Sept 81 Date Received



* If the monument has been moved, indicate the original location on the reverse side.
** Describe the monument on the reverse side.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT MATTER AND/OR DESIGN OF MONUMENT

This marker is an engraved stone which is built into the southerly retaining wall of the new library(1971). It is surrounded on three sides by uncoursed rubble stone. The stones incised and raised lettering reads "Site of Sawin Academy and Dowse High School 1874-1962."

An examination of old photographs reveals that this stone was originally set into the third level of the school's corner tower. "Site of" and 1874-1962 were obviously incized after the Academy was razed.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF MONUMENT. (Refer to the theme circled on front of form. What happened? Who was important? Comment)

The Sawin Academy and Dowse High School figures importantly in the educational history of Sherborn. It was completed in 1874.

Martha Sawin of Natick funded its construction. She was a descendant of Thomas Sawin who came to Sherborn from Watertown November 29, 1679. He built a sawmill on Chestnut Brook and built Sherborn's first meeting house. These facts doubtless account for Martha Sawin's interest in the town. The total value of her bequest was later reported to be \$42,324.16 of which \$20,000 was expended in the erection of a brick school building. The school's site was bought from the Russell heirs for \$2,000.

Architecturally this school was a good example of High Victorian Gothic institutional design. Its most distinctive features included a tall corner tower, narrow round headed windows, projecting entrance porch with attenuated Gothicized columns, steeply pitched gables and polychromatic slate roof. Along with the First Parish Church and the Old Town Hall it picturesquely presided over the Church Common in Sherborn Center. These three buildings reflected three distinct styles in 19th. architectural

REFERENCE: (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

(American) history. -Greek Revival, Italianate and High Victorian Gothic.

The school was dedicated September 10, 1874. It opened six days later with 64 pupils in attendance. Its first principal was Edward A.H. Allen. It was Martha Sawin's wish that it be "a select school in the center of town." For many years it was ranked in Class A for admission to Normal Schools. It became a public high school in 1910. In 1949 it closed its doors because of lack of students. It was torn down in 1962.

Note. Among those present at the school's dedication was the Vice President of the U.S. - Hon. Henry Wilson (Natick's shoemaker) who delivered a brief address.

Anne C. Shaughnessy's A Guide to Sherborn and THE History of Sherborn

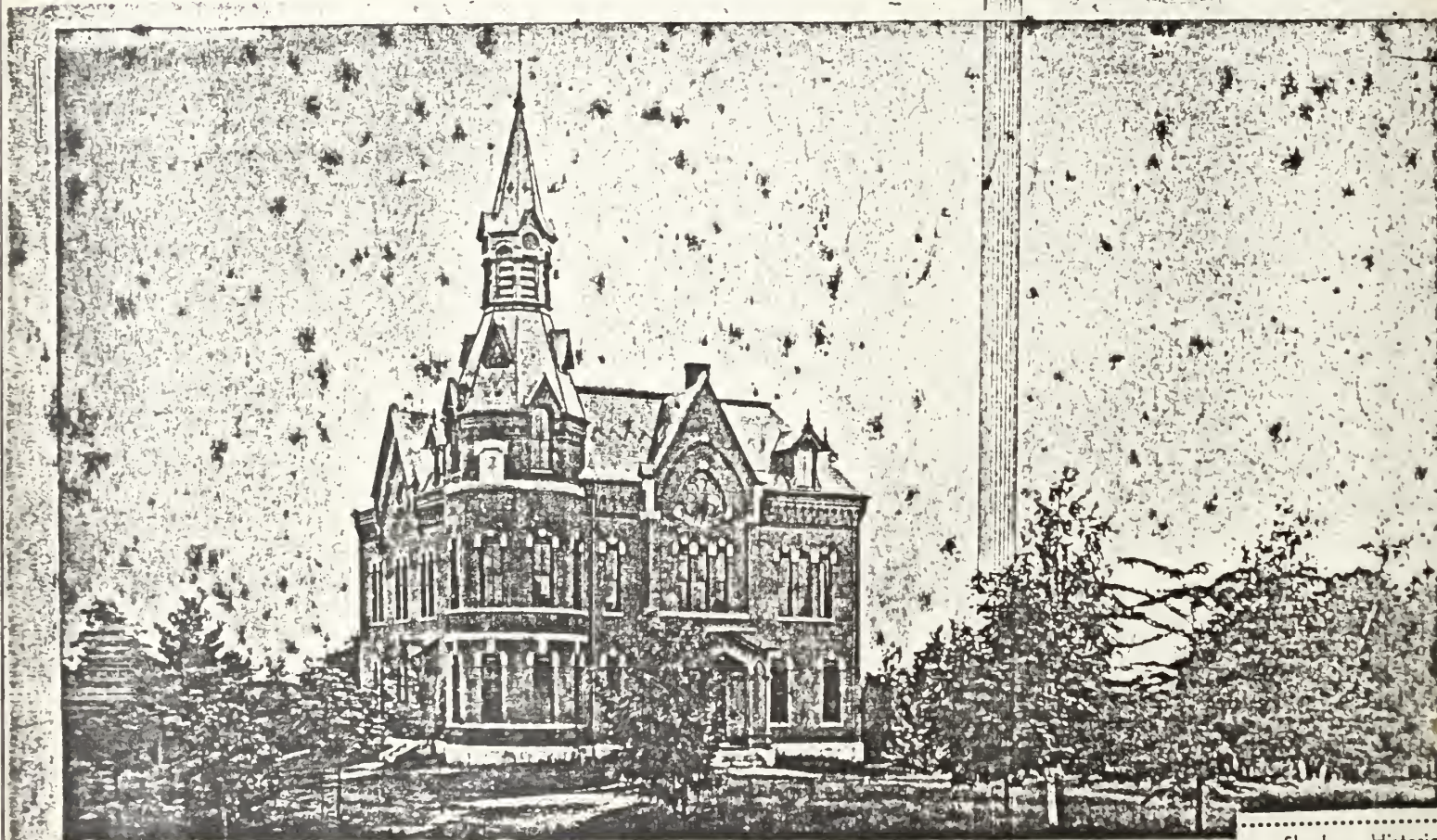
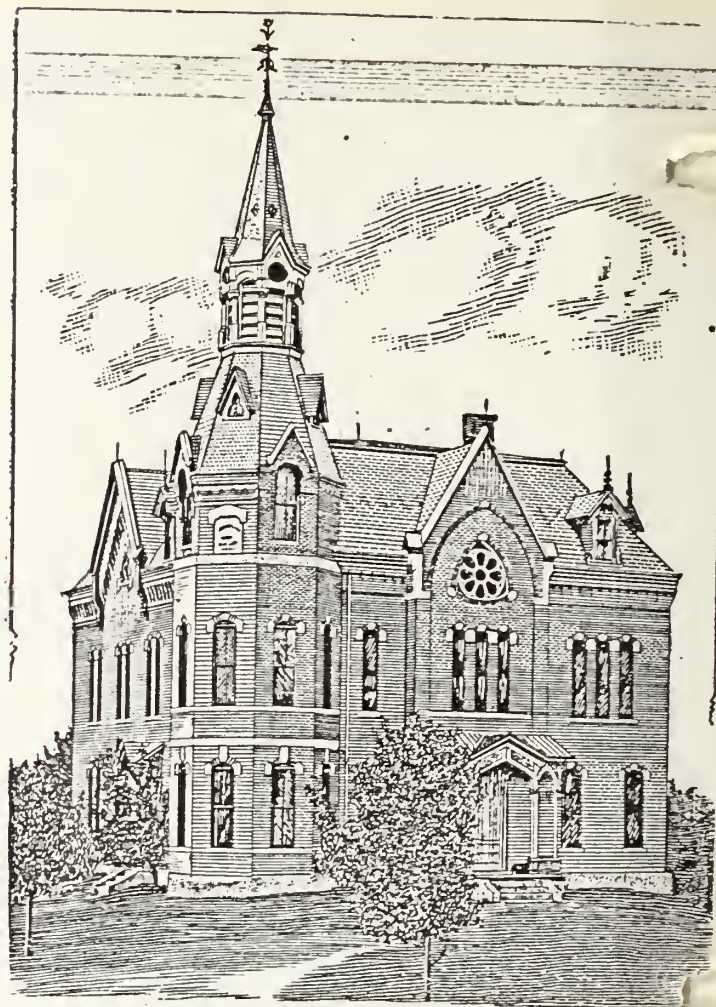
Sherborn Past and Present 1674-1924
compiled by Sherborn Hist. Soc. members



Sawin Academy and Dewse High School stone marker .
Photograph taken September, 1981.



Sawin Academy
Built 1873-1874
Demolished 1962
The Sherborn Public
Library has been located
on this site since 1970.
Engraving and c1875 photograph
courtesy of the Sherborn Historical
Society.



Sherborn Historical
Society
Sherborn, Massachusetts 01770

FORM C - MONUMENTS
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

STATUE	MONUMENT
BUST	FOUNTAIN
MARKER	MILESTONE
RELIGIOUS SHRINE	BOUNDARY MARKER
GROUP COMPOSITION	

Town Sherborn
Street South Main Street
Name The Memory Statue
Original Owner Town of Sherborn
Present Owner Town of Sherborn

Monument has historical connection with the following themes: (See also reverse side)

<u>Agriculture</u>	Commerce/Industry
<u>Architecture</u>	Science/Invention
<u>Art/Sculpture</u>	Travel/Communication
Education	<u>Military Affairs</u>
Literature	Indians
Music	Development of Town/City
Government	Religion/Philosophy

Date Constructed 1924
Date Dedicated October, 1924
Source of Date A.C. Shaughnessy
The History of Sherborn
Designer or Sculptor Cyrus Dallin
Individual or group responsible for monument if other than owner _____

CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved* Altered _____
IMPORTANCE of monument to area: Great Moderate None _____
MONUMENT endangered by: not applicable

LOCATION OF INSCRIPTION: Plaque on wall, house, post; base of monument; other set into stonework are bronze plaques with names of Sherborn

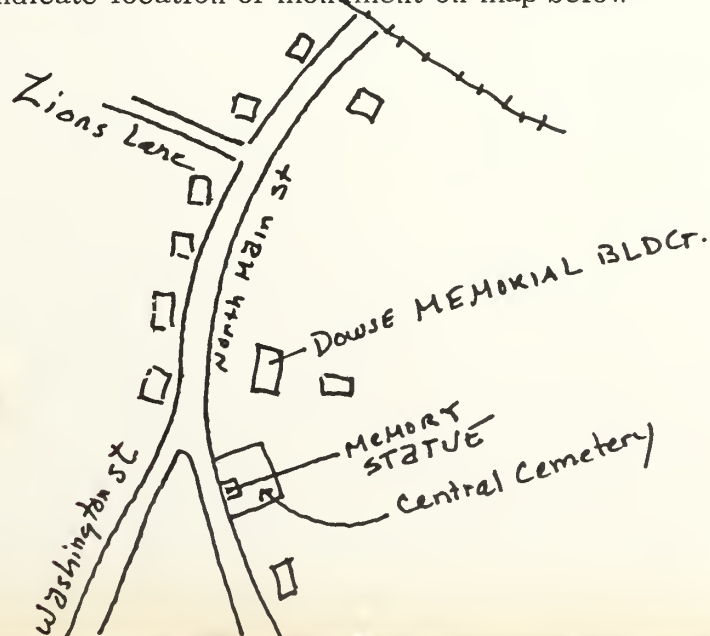
ENTIRE INSCRIPTION on monument: war dead, 1676-1918
"In Memory of the men of Sherborn who gave their lives
in defense of their country."

DESCRIPTION**

Foundation: Pedestal Base None Material _____
Material: Bronze Stone Marble Granite Wood Other _____
Setting (surroundings) In front of old burial ground opp. key intersection
Size (approximate) bronze statue of a woman is 8ft. tall
base measures 30-by-24 in.

Indicate location of monument on map below

Recorder E.W. Gordon
For Sherborn Hist. Comm.
(Name of Organization)
Photo taken July 1981 Date Received _____



* If the monument has been moved, indicate the original location on the reverse side.
** Describe the monument on the reverse side.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT MATTER AND/OR DESIGN OF MONUMENT

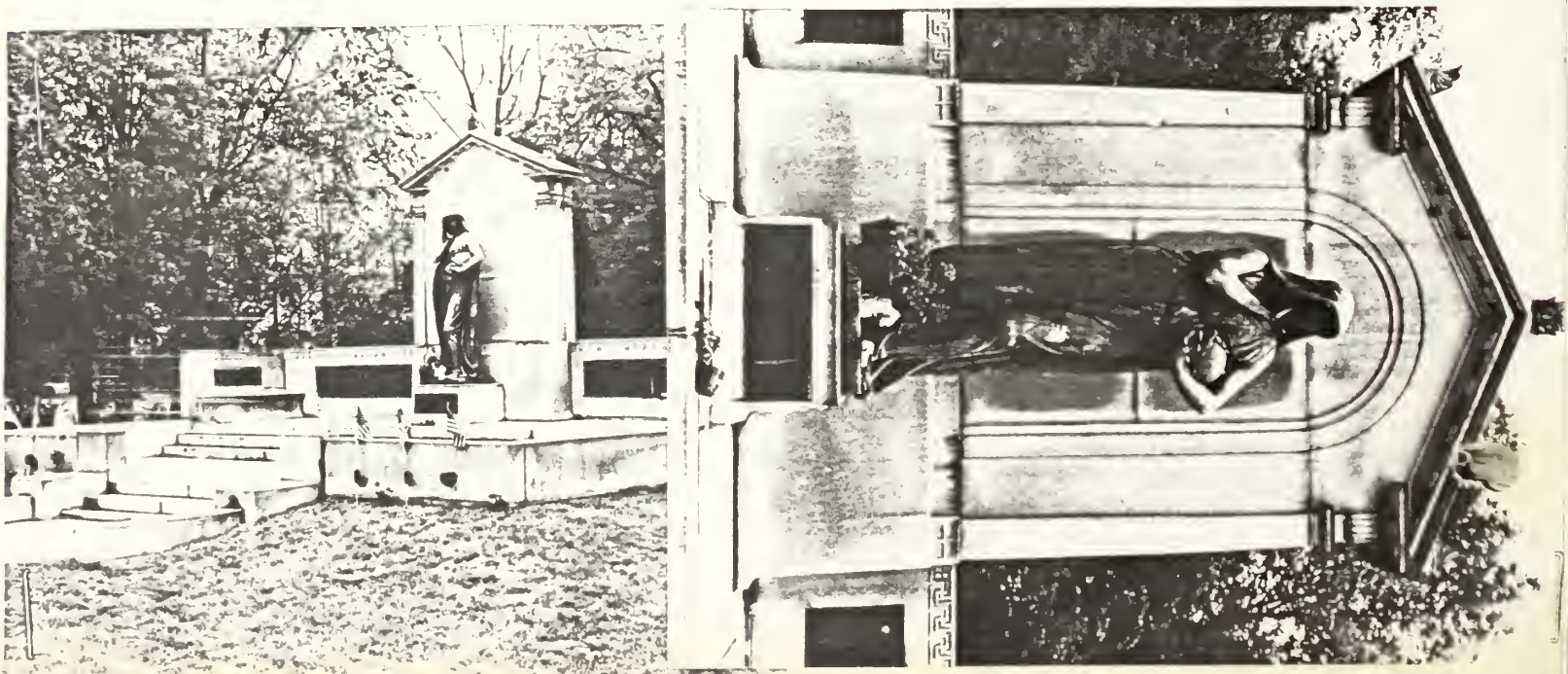
This memorial is constructed of Concord N.H. Granite. A full length, bronze statue of a woman is centered against a Roman Doric architectural backdrop. Eight feet tall and draped in a flowing hood and robes, the woman holds her right hand to her cheek while her left arm encircles the helmet of a fallen hero. The helmet is wreathed with a chaplet of laurel. Her downcast face is "in an attitude of pensive remembrance". The graceful curving lines of this statue contrast with the rigidity of its granite architectural setting. On either side of the statue bronze tablets have been set into the stonework

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF MONUMENT. (Refer to the theme circled on front of form. What happened? Who was important? Comment) which bear the names of the honored dead of five wars. This memorial is built upon a foundation of concrete and stone-it measures 30 by 20 feet.

The Memory statue was erected to memorialize Sherborn citizens who gave their lives for their country in five wars between 1676 and 1918. Its 1924 dedication coincided with the 250th anniversary of Sherborn's incorporation. It was given to the town by William B.H. Dowse, a successful lawyer, businessman and philanthropist. He also provided funds for the Dowse Memorial Building's construction. (1914) The bronze Memory statue was sculpted by Cyrus Dallin of Arlington Heights, Ma. (1867-1944). He is best known for works such as the Equestrian statue of Paul Revere (Boston Old North Church) and the Indian on horseback on the Boston Museum of Fine Arts front lawn -The Appeal to the Great Spirit. Memory's architectural setting was designed by the Boston architect William Ware Dinsmore. He designed the Windom New Hampshire Public Library. 1885 is the first year he is listed in Boston business directories.

REFERENCE: (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

Anne C. Shaughnessy's History of Sherborn
250th Anniversary of the Town of Sherborn
Compiled by the committee of 50, 1925
Boston Public Library architects file.



FORM C - MONUMENTS
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

STATUE
BUST
MARKER
RELIGIOUS SHRINE
GROUP COMPOSITION

MONUMENT
FOUNTAIN
MILESTONE
BOUNDARY MARKER

Monument has historical connection with the following themes: (See also reverse side)

Agriculture
Architecture
Art/Sculpture
Education
Literature
Music
Government

Commerce/Industry
Science/Invention
Travel/Communication
Military Affairs
Indians
Development of Town/City
Religion/Philosophy

Town Sherborn
Street Washington Street
Name Leland Monument
Original Owner Leland Family
Present Owner Town of Sherborn
Date Constructed 1847
Date Dedicated August 18, 1847
Source of Date Shaughnessy-Guide
TO Sherborn
Designer or Sculptor _____
Individual or group responsible for monument if other than owner _____

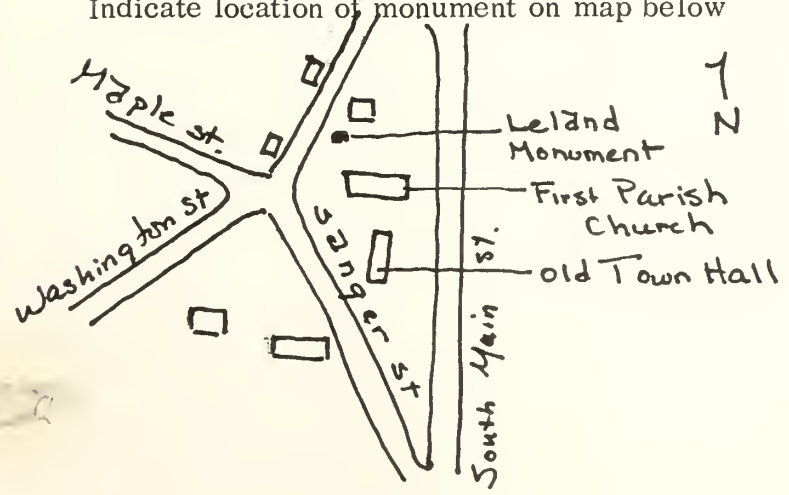
CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved* Altered _____
IMPORTANCE of monument to area: Great Moderate None _____
MONUMENT endangered by: not applicable

LOCATION OF INSCRIPTION: Plaque on wall, house, post; base of monument; other _____
inscription on shaft of monument

ENTIRE INSCRIPTION on monument: "Henry Lealand, The Puritan, Emigrated
from the W. of England in the time of the Commonwealth,
settled in Sherburne in 1660. Erected by his grateful
descendants. Aug. 18, 1847. His piety still remembered is
ample testimony to the worth of his character.

DESCRIPTION**
Foundation: * Pedestal Base None Material Egyptian Revival obelisk.
Material: Bronze Stone Marble Granite Wood Other _____
Setting (surroundings) on northern portion of Church Green, adj. to First
Size (approximate) 9' tall Parish Church.

Indicate location of monument on map below



Recorder E.W. Gordon
For Sherborn Hist. Commission
(Name of Organization)
Taken June, 1981
Photo _____ Date Received _____

* If the monument has been moved, indicate the original location on the reverse side.
** Describe the monument on the reverse side.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT MATTER AND/OR DESIGN OF MONUMENT

The Leland Monument is a granite Egyptian Revival obelisk. It rests on a low pedestal.

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF MONUMENT. (Refer to the theme circled on front of form. What happened? Who was important? Comment)

Henry Leland was one of Sherborn's first English settlers. Along with Holbrooks, Woods, Bullards, Morses, etc. he occupied land in south Sherborn which was then called Boggestow. Henry's father, Hopestill, was born in England about 1580. His family was associated with Elizabethan court circles. The family name was variously spelled Layland, Lealand and Leland. Hopestill was in his 70's when he crossed the Atlantic with Fernand Gorges. He came to Sherborn via Watertown in 1654. He died the following year and was the first to be buried in the old South Cemetery.

Henry Leland married Martha Badcock and built a dwelling to the northeast of the present Leland House at 118 Mill St. His 500 acre estate was distributed among his three sons—as specified in his will of 1680.

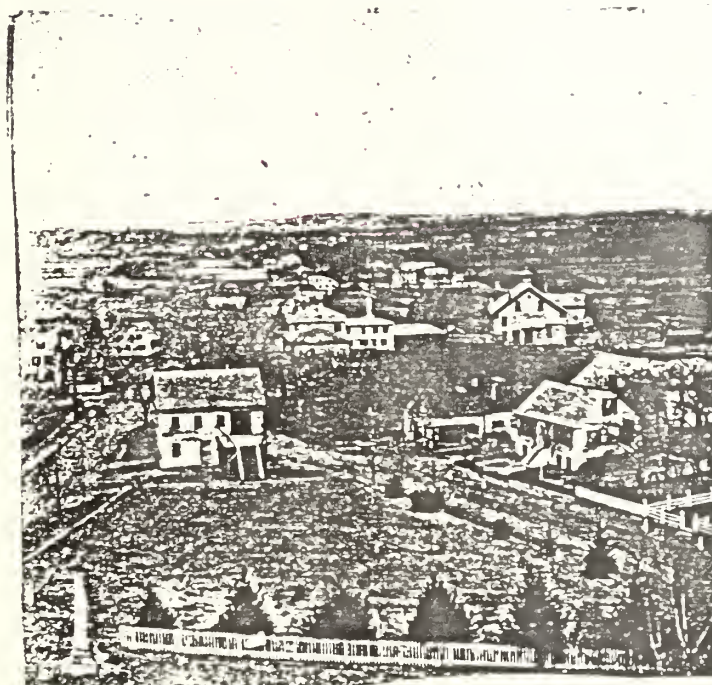
Over time Lelands have figured prominently in town and state military, political, commercial and social history. Seventeen Lelands fought in the Revolution and three participated in the Civil War. Lelands have served as Selectmen and Representatives to the General Court.

REFERENCE: (Where was this information obtained? What book, records, etc.)

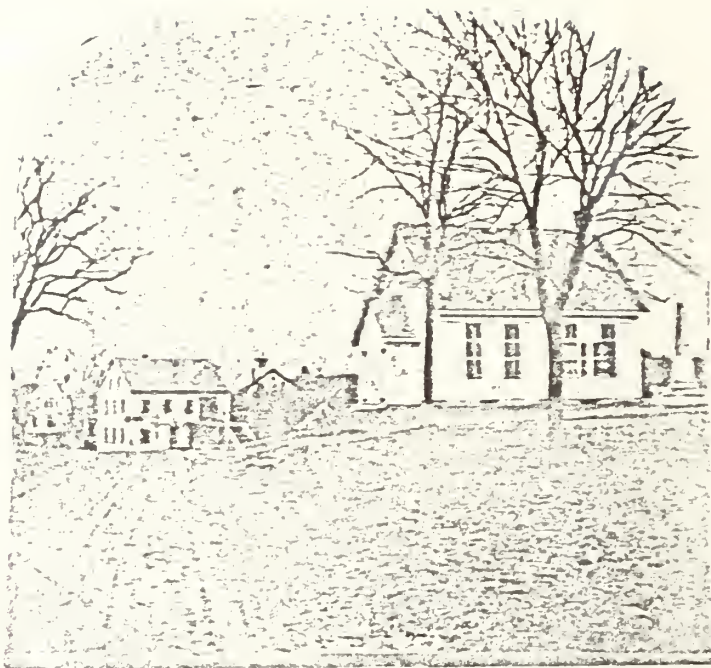
For many years Lelands operated a grist mill and later a saw mill on the Mill Pond of Brown Meadow Brook. In 1850 Henry Leland's 9,624 descendants referred to him as "our common ancestor". At the time of the Leland Monument's dedication, almost half of the town could claim relationship with Henry. It is interesting to note that one of Henry's descendants became a First Lady of the U.S. The daughter of Sherborn's Thankful Leland, Abigail Powers, married Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the U.S.



Anne C. Shaunessy's - The History of Sherborn



Intersection of South Main St., North Main St. and
Washington St. C. 1870 stereopticon view courtesy
of the Sherborn Historical Society.
Note the Leland Monument in the lower foreground (left).
The building at the fork in the road housed a store,
carriage shop and by c. 1900, the Post Office.



c1860s Stereopticon view of Methodist Society Chapel (no longer extant) and Ieland Monument (right).

